CATHOLIC · ACTION ·

Vol. XXVIII, No. 12 December, 1946

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the BISHOPS

N.C.W.C. REPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1946

CATHOLIC ACTION AND PEACE

SECULARISM: ENEMY OF THE FAMILY

Bishops' Statement on "Man and the Peace"

A NATIONAL MONTHLY PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE

Price: 30c

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECEMBER, 1946

PAGE

Our Common Catholic Interests.... 3
"Man and The Peace"—Recommendations of Negro Seminar published.

The Annual Meeting of the Bishops.. 4

Calendar of Scheduled Catholic Meetings and Events..... 6

N.C.W.C. Reports for the Year 1946. 7
Executive Department
Immigration Bureau
Business Management
Education Department
Legal Department
Press Department
Social Action Department
Lay Organizations Department
National Council of Catholic Men
National Council of Catholic Women
Youth Department
War Relief Services—N.C.W.C.
Episcopal Committees
Confraternity of Christian Doctrine
Bishops' Committee on Motion Pictures
The Catholic Committee for Refugees

Month by Month with the N.C.W.C. 17

National Catholic Community Service: 1946 Report 18

Catholic Action and Peace..... 19
By Rev. Charles A. Hart, Ph.D.

Secularism—Challenge to Christians: N.C.W.C. Forum Series of 1946-47. Article IV—Seculiarism—Enemy of the Family..... 20

Bishops' Statement on "Man and the Peace" 23
Full text of the statement of the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States in annual meeting assembled.

Index to CATHOLIC ACTION—Volume XXVIII: January-December, 1946 25

The contents of CATHOLIC ACTION are fully indexed in the *Catholic Periodical Index.*

FACTS ABOUT THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE

"Over a manifold activity of the laity, carried on in various localities according to the needs of the times, is placed the National Catholic Welfare Conference, an organization which supplies a ready and well-adapted instrument for your episcopal ministry."—Pope Pius XII.

The National Catholic Welfare Conference was organized in September, 1919.

The N. C. W. C. is a common agency acting under the authority of the bishops to promote the welfare of the Catholics of the country.

It has for its incorporated purposes "unifying, coordinating and organizing the Catholic people of the United States in works of education, social welfare, immigrant aid and other activities."

It comprises the following departments and bureaus:

EXECUTIVE—Bureaus maintained: *Immigration, National Center Confraternity of Christian Doctrine, Information, Publications, Business and Auditing, and* CATHOLIC ACTION, *monthly publication,* N. C. W. C.

YOUTH—Facilitates exchange of information regarding the philosophy, organization, and program-content of Catholic youth organizations; promotes the National Catholic Youth Council, the federating agency for all existing, approved Catholic youth groups; contacts and evaluates national governmental and non-governmental youth organizations and youth servicing organizations.

EDUCATION—Divisions: *Statistics and Information, Teacher Placement, Research Catholic Education, Library Service, and Inter-American Collaboration.*

PRESS—Serves the Catholic press in the United States and abroad with regular *news, features, editorial and pictorial services.*

SOCIAL ACTION—Covers the fields of *Industrial Relations, International Affairs, Civic Education, Social Welfare, Family Life, and Rural Life.*

LEGAL—Serves as a clearing house of information on federal, state and local legislation.

LAY ORGANIZATIONS—Includes the National Council of Catholic Men and the National Council of Catholic Women, which maintain at N. C. W. C. headquarters permanent representations in the interests of the Catholic laity. These councils function through some 7,000 affiliated societies—national, state, diocesan, district, local and parish; also through units of the councils in many of the dioceses.

The N. C. C. M. maintains at its national headquarters a *Catholic Evidence Bureau,* sponsors three weekly nationwide radio programs—the Catholic Hour over the National Broadcasting Company's Network, and the Hour of Faith over the American Broadcasting Company's Network, and the Catholic program in the "Faith in Our Time" series on the Mutual Broadcasting System—and conducts a Catholic Radio Bureau.

The N. C. C. W. maintains in Washington, D. C., the *National Catholic School of Social Service.*

CATHOLIC ACTION STUDY—Devoted to research and reports as to pronouncements, methods, programs and achievements in the work of Catholic Action at home and abroad.

The Conference is conducted by an administrative board composed of ten archbishops and bishops aided by seven assistant bishops.

Each department of the N. C. W. C. is administered by an episcopal chairman.

Through the general secretary, chief executive officer of the Conference, the reports of the departments and information on the general work of the headquarters' staff are sent regularly to the members of the administrative board.

The administrative bishops of the Conference report annually upon their work to the Holy See.

Annually at the general meeting of the bishops, detailed reports are submitted by the administrative bishops of the Conference and authorization secured for the work of the coming year.

No official action is taken by any N. C. W. C. department without authorization of its episcopal chairman.

No official action is taken in the name of the whole Conference without authorization and approval of the administrative board.

It is not the policy of the N. C. W. C. to create new organizations.

It helps, unifies, and leaves to their own fields those that already exist.

It aims to defend and advance the welfare both of the Catholic Church and of our beloved Country.

It seeks to inform the life of America of right fundamental principles of religion and morality.

It is a central clearing house of information regarding activities of Catholic men and women.

All that are helped may play their part in promoting the good work and in maintaining the common agency, the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

CATHOLIC ACTION records monthly the work of the Conference and its affiliated organizations. It presents our common needs and opportunities. Its special articles are helpful to every Catholic Organization and individual.

CATHOLIC ACTION published monthly by the National Catholic Welfare Conference. Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879. All changes of address, renewals and subscriptions should be sent direct to CATHOLIC ACTION, 1312 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

Publication, Editorial and Executive Offices
1312 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

Subscription Rates
$3.00 per year; $3.25 outside the United States. Make checks or postal money orders payable to CATHOLIC ACTION

CATHOLIC ACTION

"CATHOLIC ACTION consists not merely of the pursuits of personal Christian perfection, which is however before all others its first and greatest end, but it also consists of a true apostolate in which Catholics of every social class participate, coming thus to be united in thought and action around those centers of sound doctrine and multiple social activity, legitimately constituted and, as a result, aided and sustained by the authority of the bishops."

—Pope Pius XI.

Monthly Publication of the

NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE

VOL. XXVIII, No. 12 DECEMBER, 1946

OUR COMMON CATHOLIC INTERESTS

"AT THE bottom of all problems of the world today is the problem of man."

So reads the latest statement of the Archbishops and Bishops of the country, made at the close of their annual meeting at the Catholic University in Washington, D. C., November 13-15. The Bishops met as the National Catholic Welfare Conference and the statement is signed in their names by the ten members of the Administrative Board, N.C.W.C.

"Man and The Peace"

"Unless those who bear the responsibility of world leadership are in basic agreement on what man is, there is no way out of the confusion and conflict which block the road to real peace," the statement continues, and then proceeds to set forth other basic principles and call attention to conditions which menace the making of the peace.

The continued need for relief, the problem of displaced persons, the dignity of the human person, and the value of prayer for those responsible for the making of the peace, are forcefully presented by the Bishops for our serious consideration. The text of the statement entitled "Man and the Peace" is printed in full in this month's Supplement, pages 24 to 26. Beginning on page 4, this issue is largely given up to a resumé of the general meeting of the Bishops and episcopal reports presented thereat. Several of the usual features such as "Secularism: Challenge to Christians" are however included, and the index to the contents of Volume XXVIII.

THE Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference has recently published in pamphlet form the recommendations made by forty nationally-known leaders in interracial work during a five-day seminar on Negro problems in the field of social action.

Recommendations Of Negro Seminar Published

Covering the entire field of social action and at times lapping over into other fields, the study consists of committee reports examining to what extent in economic life, civic rights, housing, social work and health services the Negro's human rights are being violated, with recommendations for the correction of these abuses.

Among measures recommended by the committees and adopted by the group to alleviate the present conditions of Negroes were: the extension of social insurance to all employes not now covered by the Social Security Act, and a federally administered national health insurance program in which the individual is permitted to choose coverage under a voluntary group health program or under governmental insurance. Means offered were: the development of Negro Catholic leaders; Catholic clergy conferences on Negro Welfare; a federation of all Catholic Negro organizations; interracial committees; and Negro participation in all national Catholic lay organizations.

Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained from the Social Action Department for 10 cents.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BISHOPS

NEVER before in our country's history have so many members of the American Hierarchy come together at one time as those that attended the Annual General Meeting of the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States, held at the Catholic University of America, November 13 to 15, inclusive.

One hundred and twenty-four members of the Catholic Hierarchy attended this latest, the twenty-seventh, annual meeting. There were present all four of the American Cardinals, 16 Archbishops and 104 Bishops. Only twice before —in 1926 and 1928—have four American Cardinals attended these gatherings.

In selecting the members of the Administrative Board who are to guide the work of the National Catholic Welfare Conference in the coming year, the Annual General Meeting selected seven Archbishops and three Bishops, and amended the by-laws so as to invite the American Cardinals to attend the meetings of the Board, to take part in discussions, to vote and to serve on special committees when desirable.

His Eminence Dennis Cardinal Dougherty, Archbishop of Philadelphia, and dean of the American members of the Sacred College, opened the deliberations of the annual meeting. Their Eminences Edward Cardinal Mooney, Archbishop of Detroit; Samuel Cardinal Stritch, Archbishop of Chicago, and Francis Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York, occupied places of honor at the meeting.

In response to a cablegram of filial homage sent to the Sovereign Pontiff from the meeting of the Archbishops and Bishops, a cablegram, as follows, conveying a blessing to all Catholics of the United States, was sent by the Holy Father:

"We have received with very particular satisfaction and with a profound sense of consolation, the thoughtful message of filial devotion of Our Beloved sons and brethren of the Hierarchy of the United States assembled at Washington for their annual meeting.

"We desire to send to them, one and all, the renewed assurance of Our heartfelt appreciation of their truly devoted labors and of their munificent spirit of fraternal love and Christian charity which has prompted them to encourage once again the great body of the American Catholics to continue in this critical post-war period their most generous assistance to those of their less fortunate fellowmen, who, in their great suffering and need, call upon Us for that succor which will never be denied them as long as it is in our power to assist them.

"In particular token of Our paternal gratitude and in pledge of copious celestial favor, we impart from Our heart to all the members of the Hierarchy and to their beloved clergy and faithful of the United States Our very special Apostolic Benediction."

The ten members of the Hierarchy elected to constitute the N.C.W.C. Administrative Board in the coming year met subsequently at the Conference's headquarters and organized as follows:

The Most Rev. John T. McNicholas, O.P., Archbishop of Cincinnati, chairman of the Administrative Board; the Most Rev. John Gregory Murray, Archbishop of St. Paul, vice chairman of the Board and episcopal chairman of the Press Department; the Most Rev. John Mark Gannon, Bishop of Erie, treasurer of the Board; the Most Rev. Michael J. Ready, Bishop of Columbus, secretary of the Board; the Most Rev. Joseph F. Rummel, Archbishop of New Orleans, episcopal chairman of the Legal Department; the Most Rev. John J. Mitty, Archbishop of San Francisco, episcopal chairman of the Department of Catholic Action Study; the Most Rev. James H. Ryan, Archbishop of Omaha, episcopal chairman of the Department of Education; the Most Rev. Richard J. Cushing, Archbishop of Boston, episcopal chairman of the Youth Department; the Most Rev. Robert E. Lucey, Archbishop of San Antonio, episcopal chairman of the Department of Lay Organizations; and the Most Rev. Karl J. Alter, Bishop of Toledo, episcopal chairman of the Department of Social Action.

Archbishop McNicholas returns to the Administrative Board after an absence of one year. Archbishop Lucey and Bishop Ready become members for the first time.

Their Eminences Cardinal Stritch and Cardinal Spellman and the Most Rev. John F. Noll, Bishop of Fort Wayne, members of the Administrative Board last year, were ineligible for re-election because they already had completed the maximum of five consecutive one-year terms.

The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Howard J. Carroll was again chosen general secretary of the N.C.W.C. by the Administrative Board. The Rev. Paul F. Tanner was again named assistant general secretary. The Rev. P. J. Kenney is assistant to the general secretary.

The general meeting at the Catholic University was preceded by a two-day meeting of the retiring Administrative Board at the N.C.W.C. headquarters in the heart of Washington. That Board prepared its final reports for presentation to the meeting at the university.

The general meeting itself covered a wide variety of topics of common interest to the Catholic Church in the United States. This work included a review of the reports on the work of the various departments and bureaus of the N.C.W.C., presented by the retiring Administrative Board. The history-making number of Archbishops and Bishops present at the meeting joined, as one of their first works, in a public statement which condemned the trial and sentencing of Archbishop Aloysius Stepinac by a "prejudiced court" in Yugoslavia. The general meeting also authorized the Administrative Board to issue in its behalf a statement giving consideration to problems of man as man in the post-war world. Both statements will be found in full in this issue—pages 5 and 24.

The meeting elected Archbishop Cushing, the Most Rev. Paul C. Schulte, Archbishop of Indianapolis, and the Most Rev. William A. Griffin, Bishop of Trenton, to be members of the American Board of Catholic Missions. It also named the Most Rev. Gerald T. Bergan, Bishop of Des Moines, to membership on the Episcopal Committee on the North American College in Rome, and the Most Rev. Henry J. O'Brien, Bishop of Hartford, to be a member of the Episcopal Committee on the Propagation of the Faith.

The Most Rev. William A. Scully, Coadjutor Bishop of Albany, became chairman of the Bishops' Committee on Motion Pictures at a meeting that group held in connection with the annual general meeting (see page 16). He succeeds as chairman the Most Rev. Francis P. Keough, Bishop of Providence, who had served five consecutive one-year terms and was not eligible for re-election to the Committee. The Most Rev. Raymond A. Kearney, Auxiliary Bishop of Brooklyn, succeeds Bishop Keough as a member of the Committee.

The general meeting voted to appeal to His Holiness Pope Pius XII to have St. Isidore named the national patron of American farmers.

The Most Rev. Edward A. Fitzgerald, Auxiliary Bishop of Dubuque and the most recently consecrated among those Bishops in attendance, was celebrant of the Mass which preceded the general sessions.

Those attending this 1946 meeting were as follows:

Their Eminences Dennis Cardinal Dougherty, Archbishop of Philadelphia; Edward Cardinal Mooney, Archbishop of Detroit; Samuel Cardinal Stritch, Archbishop of Chicago; and Francis Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York.

Archbishops John T. McNicholas, O.P., of Cincinnati; John G. Murray, of St. Paul; John J. Mitty, of San Francisco; Joseph F. Rummel, of New Orleans; Thomas J. Walsh, of Newark; John A. Floersh, of Louisville; Moses E. Kiley, of Milwaukee; Robert E. Lucey, of San Antonio; Urban J. Vehr, of Denver; Edwin V. Byrne, of Santa Fe; Richard J. Cushing, of Boston; Joseph E. Ritter, of St. Louis; James H. Ryan, of Omaha; Paul C. Schulte, of Indianapolis; and Coadjutor Archbishops Henry P. Rohlman, of Dubuque, and J. Francis A. McIntyre, of New York.

Bishops Joseph P. Lynch, of Dallas; Henry Althoff, of Belleville; John M. Gannon, of Erie; Jules B. Jeanmard, of Lafayette, La.; Christopher E. Byrne, of Galveston; Edward F. Hoban, of Cleveland; John J. Swint, of Wheeling; Daniel J. Gercke, of Tucson; James A. Griffin, of Springfield in Illinois; Richard O. Gerow, of Natchez; William J. Hafey, of Scranton; John F. Noll, of Ft. Wayne; Edmond J. FitzMaurice, of Wilmington; Thomas A. Welch, of Duluth; Charles D.

BISHOPS IN GENERAL SESSION PROTEST FATE OF ARCHBISHOP STEPINAC

"THE condemnation of Archbishop Stepinac, by a prejudiced court, has shocked the sense of justice of the American people. The record of the life and activities of Archbishop Stepinac demonstrate his constant opposition to Fascism and Nazism, his interest in the rights of Orthodox and Jewish minorities in Croatia, and his support of everything tending to promote the welfare of his own people. Under such circumstances, to sentence him to sixteen years of hard labor because of his public opposition to atheistic Communism, is to outrage justice and merits the condemnation of all Americans."

White, of Spokane; Thomas J. Toolen, of Mobile; Emmet M. Walsh, of Charleston; Edward J. Kelly, of Boise; Robert J. Armstrong, of Sacramento; Aloysius J. Willinger, C.SS.R., of Ponce in Puerto Rico; Joseph H. Albers, of Lansing; Louis B. Kucera, of Lincoln; Edwin V. O'Hara, of Kansas City; Karl J. Alter, of Toledo.

Thomas K. Gorman, of Reno; Stanislaus V. Bona, of Grand Island; James A. McFadden, of Youngstown; James E. Kearney, of Rochester; Ralph L. Hayes, of Davenport; Gerald Shaughnessy, S.M., of Seattle; Charles H. LeBlond, of St. Joseph; Francis P. Keough, of Providence; George L. Leech, of Harrisburg; Peter Leo Ireton, of Richmond; Joseph M. Gilmore, of Helena; William L. Adrian, of Nashville; Richard T. Guilfoyle, of Altoona; Charles F. Buddy, of San Diego; Walter A. Foery, of Syracuse; Duane G. Hunt, of Salt Lake; Francis R. Cotton, of Owensboro; Bartholomew J. Eustace, of Camden; William A. Griffin, of Trenton; William F. Murphy, of Saginaw; Matthew F. Brady, of Manchester; Frank A. Thill, of Salina; William O. Brady, of Sioux Falls; William J. Condon, of Great Falls.

John F. O'Hara, C.S.C., of Buffalo; Sidney M. Metzger, of El Paso; Vincent J. Ryan, of Bismarck; Henry J. O'Brien, of Hartford; Bernard Espelage, O.F.M., of Gallup; Francis J. Magner, of Marquette; James J. Sweeney, of Honolulu; Laurence J. FitzSimon, of Amarillo; Joseph C. Willging, of Pueblo; William P. O'Connor, of Madison; John J. Boylan, of Rockford; Bryan J. McEntegart, of Ogdensburg; James P. Davis, of San Juan, P. R.; Francis J. Haas, of Grand Rapids; John G. Bennett, of Lafayette in Indiana; Henry J. Grimmelsman, of Evansville; William T. Mulloy, of Covington; Michael J. Ready, of Columbus; Francis J. Schenk, of Crookston; Vincent S. Waters, of Raleigh; John K. Mussio, of Steubenville; Charles P. Greco, of Alexandria; and Albert G. Meyer, of Superior.

Bishops M. S. Garriga, Coadjutor of Corpus Christi; Eugene J. McGuinness, Coadjutor of Oklahoma City and Tulsa; Peter W. Bartholome, Coadjutor of St. Cloud; Leo Binz, Coadjutor of Winona; James L. Connolly, Coadjutor of Fall River; John P. Treacy, Coadjutor of LaCrosse; William A. Scully, Coadjutor of Albany; Thomas L. Noa, Coadjutor of Sioux City; and Leo F. Dworschak, Coadjutor of Rapid City.

Bishops William T. McCarty, C.SS.R., and William R. Arnold, Military Delegates; Walter J. Fitzgerald, S.J., Vicar Apostolic of Alaska; Apollinaris Baumgartner, O.F.M.-Cap., Vicar Apostolic of Guam; Raymond A. Lane, M.M., Superior General of Maryknoll; and Albert L. Fletcher, Administrator of Little Rock.

Bishops John M. McNamara, Auxiliary of Baltimore and Washington; Bernard J. Sheil, Auxiliary of Chicago; William D. O'Brien, Auxiliary of Chicago; Stephen J. Donahue, Auxiliary of New York; Raymond A. Kearney, Auxiliary of Brooklyn; Hugh L. Lamb, Auxiliary of Philadelphia; George J. Rehring, Auxiliary of Cincinnati; Stephen S. Woznicki, Auxiliary of Detroit; Thomas A. Connolly, Auxiliary of San Francisco.

Thomas A. Boland, Auxiliary of Newark; Joseph T. McGucken, Auxiliary of Los Angeles; Ambrose A. Senyshyn, O.S.B.M., Auxiliary of the Ukrainian Greek Rite Diocese; Martin J. O'Connor, Auxiliary of Scranton; Joseph A. Burke, Auxiliary of Buffalo; Louis F. Kelleher, Auxiliary of Boston; Lawrence J. Shehan, Auxiliary of Baltimore and Washington; Daniel J. Feeney, Auxiliary of Portland, Me.; and Edward A. Fitzgerald, Auxiliary of Dubuque.

CALENDAR OF SCHEDULED CATHOLIC MEETINGS AND EVENTS

December, 1946

9-10—Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems—regional meeting, Columbus, Ohio.
27-28—American Catholic Sociological Society—annual convention, Chicago, Ill.
27-28—American Catholic Philosophical Association—annual convention, Toronto, Canada.
27-30—American Catholic Historical Association—annual convention, New York, N. Y.

March, 1947

10-12—National Catholic Conference on Family Life—15th annual convention, Chicago, Ill.

April, 1947

12-13—Annual Meeting of the National Council of Catholic Men, Washington, D. C.
18-20—National Federation of Catholic College Students—4th national congress, Toledo, Ohio.

May, 1947

22-24—Catholic Press Association—national convention, St. Paul, Minn.

June, 1947

19-21—Catholic War Veterans—national convention, Philadelphia, Pa.

August, 1947

10-12—Third Order of St. Francis—national quinquennial convention, Cincinnati, Ohio.

N.C.W.C. REPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1946

A Resume of the Reports of the Departments, Bureaus, Committees and Associated Organizations of the N.C.W.C., presented to the General Meeting of the Bishops by Their Respective Episcopal Chairmen.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Cardinal Stritch, *Chairman*

THE Executive Department reported that during this past year in which we saw the transition from war into what was called peace—but what was not peace—most of the urgent and momentous problems of the day found a sharp reflection in the work of N.C.W.C. It is something of a commentary on the scope of N.C.W.C.'s work to observe how few are the major developments in the day to day life of our nation that do not involve considerations somehow or other affecting the general interests of the Church and hence demanding the attention and vigilance of N.C.W.C.

The plight of millions of war victims engages even greater attention than ever before both because it became possible to extend relief to them more freely and on a broader scale and because of the threat that millions of them would be compelled either to return to their homeland—and death—or face starvation.

The plight of Displaced Persons engaged considerable interest and activity during the year. Early in 1946 the United States Government announced that the camps maintained in the American Zone in Europe for these unfortunate people, a large percentage of whom are Catholics, would be closed as of September 1. The result would be that they would have the choice either of returning to their native countries, generally at the peril of their lives, or living off the famine economy of Germany and Austria. After making insistant representations with the authorities to have this action delayed until more suitable arrangements could be made to set up an international organization to care for these people in place of the United States Army and UNRRA, the N.C.W.C. assisted in the setting up of a Catholic Commission for Displaced Persons.

The development of the United Nations was the subject of constant and careful attention. At the invitation of the United States Department of State, N.C.W.C. designated observers who were officially accredited to the meetings of the Security Council and the various commissions and subcommissions of the Social and Economic Council.

In addition, there were N.C.W.C. observers at the meetings of the Assembly in London. The result was good information which was used by the Catholic press extensively.

Early in 1946 Mr. Richard Pattee took office as Consultant in International Affairs. He collaborated in the very successful Second Inter-American Seminar on Social Studies held in Havana in January under the auspices of the N.C.W.C. and His Eminence, the Cardinal Archbishop of Havana, and in the promotion of regional seminars designed to work out the practical application of recommendations made at the hemispheric meeting. His office is issuing two useful bulletins, one on Social Action, designed to continue interest in the organization and program of the Seminar among Catholic groups in the Americas, and the other on "Foreign Affairs." In addition, Mr. Pattee has continued to write in many magazines and journals here and abroad and has collaborated in the editing of two textbooks on Latin America, and delivered during the Spring of 1946 some forty lectures on international and inter-American questions to Catholic colleges, universities and other groups in the Middle West, Rocky Mountains area and the South.

In the field of legislation, it is gratifying to report that during the year past the school lunch bill as enacted set up noteworthy administrative procedures for the distribution of Federal funds to non-public institutions.

The usual discriminatory Federal Aid to Education legislation made its appearance during the year also. It was an improvement on anything that has appeared heretofore. At the same time, however, an important non-discriminatory proposal, the Mead-Aiken Bill, was introduced into Congress. Perhaps the most important development in this field was the excellent minority report on the Thomas-Hill Bill (S. 181), issued by Senators Walsh, Murray, Aiken and Morse. Widely publicized, this forthright document is a notable contribution toward a sound solution of the question.

The Department noted the increasingly generous support and encouragement by the Cardinals, Archbishops and Bishops of the United States in the work of the N.C.W.C. during the year past,

and expressed their profound appreciation for the loyal, efficient and devoted service of the staff at 1312.

Immigration Bureau

The past year did not witness any lessening of the tension under which the Bureau of Immigration has functioned during the previous five years. Every change in government policy and procedure brought to its three offices new requests for information and assistance and it was necessary to be ever on the alert to keep informed of the latest regulations and shifts in policy.

The lessening of travel restrictions brought an avalanche of appeals connected with the issuance of travel documents and assistance to ecclesiastics and religious attained in this connection a new high. Persons throughout the country, frantic with anxiety about their relatives in the war-torn countries, besieged the Bureau with pleas for help in getting them here. Soldiers and sailors wanted to send for the wives they had married abroad or for the fiancees whom regulations had prevented their marrying. Requests poured in for investigations as to the background, religion, freedom to marry and intentions of returned service-men who had supposedly become betrothed to girls in Belgium and France. Lists of thousands of war-brides were received from the Bureau's correspondents abroad for follow-up attention under Catholic auspices and the Bureau owes a deep debt of gratitude to the National Council of Catholic Women who undertook to extend the friendly welcome.

It has been a busy year and it seems entirely safe to predict that the coming twelve months will bring even greater demands for service.

Business Office

Business Management is primarily a service agency for the operating departments of N.C.W.C., performing essential services which can be most efficiently performed by a central office. These include building operation and maintenance, publications printing and distribution, supplies and equipment procurement, provision of telephone switchboard service, mail distribution, together with mimeograph, addressograph and other specialized office services.

Among special activities, features of the year included the planning and carrying out of a greatly expanded publicity campaign on behalf of the Bishops' War Emergency and Relief Committee; performing various tasks in Washington for the War Relief Services' branch of N.C.W.C. and printing and distribution of the N.C.W.C. reprint edition of the *Acta Apostolicae Sedis,* official organ of the Holy See.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Archbishop Ryan, *Chairman*

THE report of the Department of Education presented by its Episcopal Chairman, the Most Reverend James H. Ryan, reviews the activities of the Department under three main sections:

1) *Legislation.* The Department has been concerned with the interests of Catholic schools in such measures as the National School Lunch Act, the G.I. Bill, the Surplus Property Act, and other legislative proposals of concern to education. In cooperation with other national educational organizations, the Department has expressed its opinion on legislative matters in terms of the broad interests of all schools in the United States. Throughout the busy legislative sessions the Department has informed the superintendents of Catholic schools about the latest legal developments in the educational field.

2) *International Educational Relations.* This year the Department has widened its range of activities to include extensive participation in the development of international educational organizations. The Department urged the United States to accept membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization and made specific suggestions for the development of a national advisory commission organized along thoroughly representative lines. The Director of the Department was elected to the Executive Board of the National Commission. Full information about UNESCO was sent to all superintendents who, at the suggestion of the Department, arranged for the observance of UNESCO month in many Catholic schools. In cooperation with other educational organizations the Department has maintained a close liaison with the Department of State in the development of its cultural relations program and has arranged to seek the cooperation of Catholic colleges in the full implementation of the Fulbright plan for the international exchange of students and professors. The report also relates the observations of Catholic educators who served on the educational mission to Japan and Germany.

3) *Special Activities.* The Statistics Division reports an elementary school enrollment of 2,086,794, an increase of 3.4 per cent over the previous school term. This enrollment is, however, approximately 20 per cent less than the enrollment for 1932, the peak year for Catholic elementary schools. The Catholic high school enrollment, 420,707, has increased 9.2 per cent over 1942.

The Teachers' Registration Section reports considerable difficulty in locating teachers for the

many positions registered by Catholic colleges and universities. The low salaries and uncertain tenure in some Catholic institutions make their positions somewhat unattractive for competent teachers who must cope with the present high cost of living. Fifty-four positions were filled for the 1946-47 school term.

The Special Activities Division also prepared a program for the observance of American Education Week in Catholic schools, participated in a large number of meetings and conventions, and circulated important information to the superintendents of Catholic schools, college presidents, and others.

In all its activities the Department has endeavored to establish itself as a competent representative of Catholic education, ever intent upon gaining the good will and cooperation of other organizations with similar problems and interests.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

Archbishop Rummel, *Chairman*

THE termination of war and the effort throughout the nation to restore normal peace activities have given rise to new situations that call for the cooperation of the Legal Department.

The Department has represented diocesan associations and institutions before Federal agencies, and has enjoyed in high degree their good will and cooperation.

It has kept informed on international affairs in Europe and has cooperated with Government and Catholic groups in the development and promotion of constructive inter-American enterprises. The work of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, the Pan American Union, particularly, the Health Department, have provided opportunities for constructive action.

Close cooperation with the Catholic Hospital Association has been maintained, especially in connection with Federal legislation affecting hospitals and health agencies. Efforts continue to be made to meet the problems of Health Insurance. There has been widespread opposition to legislative proposals that have been introduced. Catholic viewpoints have been stated before committees of Congress. No satisfactory Health Insurance formula has yet been developed.

The Department has had similar opportunities to cooperate with the National Conference of Catholic Charities and the National Catholic Educational Association. A member of the Legal Department attends the annual conventions of these national associations and is permitted to discuss with them current problems in the field of legislation and public relations.

The Department has been happy to cooperate with the War Relief Services-N.C.W.C. in the splendid work it has done in relieving distress in war-torn countries and among homeless refugees, as well as with the National Catholic Community Service in its services to the men in the Army and the Navy.

Opportunities to represent Catholic agencies in presenting these problems to the numerous war and reconversion agencies have been welcomed. Cooperative relationship with numerous civic agencies has been maintained.

The Department has served as a clearing house for information concerning problems arising in the dioceses. Diocesan attorneys have shown their appreciation and willingness to cooperate. Progress is being made toward closer relationship between the Department and attorneys interested in problems arising in the dioceses. Progress has been made in improving the status of the parochial school as an integral part of the American school system. The extension to the parochial school pupil of services provided by law for school children is proper recognition of the right of the child as it is of the liberty of parents to direct the education of their offspring. It also is recognition of the high standard attained by the parochial school itself and the service it renders to the city and the nation.

While the administration of schools is primarily the function of state and local Governments, the financing of education has been an interest of the Federal Government from the date on which the Northwest Ordinance was promulgated. The Senate Committee on Education and Labor, in the 79th Congress, had under discussion legislative proposals of far-reaching significance.

In cooperation with the Department of Education and with substantial support from organized Labor, the Legal Department brought to the attention of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor a clear and convincing presentation of the rights guaranteed to the parochial school pupil. Briefly summarized, the Director of the N.C.W.C. Department of Education stated opposition to provisions embodied in Senate Bill 181 and, specifically, to any legislation that would establish a Federal Department of Education; place the control of education in the Federal Government; to any form of legislation that would appropriate Federal funds for education in the States unless needed to meet the need existing in areas where available resources are inadequate. The Director insisted that any distribution of Federal funds for aid to education be equitable to all children in the area without regard to color, origin or creed, on the condition that they are in attendance at

any school that satisfies the requirements of the compulsory education in force in the area.

Senate Bill 717 was brought in as a substitute for S. 181. This Bill embodies some of the provisions advocated by the Catholic Education Association. It received favorable consideration in committee discussions but no report was made.

In order to provide an equitable distribution of Federal aid funds, S. 717 would require that a State, in order to qualify for the Federal aid, must, among other things, "inform the Federal Board whether or not it is prohibited by law or otherwise from distributing such funds to non-public schools. . . . In any State which informs the Federal Board that it is prohibited from disbursing to non-public schools funds pursuant to this Act, the Federal Board shall appoint, from among not less than three persons nominated by the Governor of such State, a trustee who shall have the duty of receiving and disbursing the portion of the funds allocable to such State which the Federal Board determines should be disbursed to non-public schools."

Spokesmen for the American Federation of Labor, the National Council of Catholic Women, the National Council of Catholic Men and the National Education Association supported S. 717 at public hearings before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

The Committee amended S. 181, and accompanying the Committee Report is a "Separate Statement of Views" by members of the Committee from which the following is quoted:

"We are glad that the Bill demands absolute equity for children who, because of an unfortunate social pattern in some States, must attend separate schools for minority races. . . .

"The Bill is good so far as it goes, but it falls short of insuring a good education for all children. . . .

"Implicit in the concept of democracy are the existence of differences of opinion, philosophy and culture. It is not democracy's function to destroy these differences. . . . Federal aid to education must not operate merely for the benefit of some children, be their number ever so large, but for all children. To do otherwise would, in effect, penalize those who are not eligible to receive the benefits of the Act, and inequity would result."

This Statement in its entirety is a convincing defense of the liberty of education which is guaranteed to all parents by the Constitution of the United States.

One member of the staff of the Department has devoted full time to services to Catholic agencies in matters relating to surplus property, rehabilitation, etc.

PRESS DEPARTMENT

Archbishop Murray, *Chairman*

THE steadily increasing importance of Catholic news was emphasized by the Most Rev. John Gregory Murray, Archbishop of St. Paul, in reporting upon the year's work of the N.C.W.C. Press Department.

Complementary to this emphasis was Archbishop Murray's revelation that a broad six-point program of expansion outlined for the Press Department a year ago is now well under way to meet the responsibilities which the growth in interest has thrust upon the *N.C.W.C. News Service.*

Catholic news "has attained recognition as so compellingly important and interesting" that it is receiving increasing attention from the general American press. It has also led to a regular campaign of attack against the Catholic Press being inaugurated in anti-religious portions of the world.

Constantly growing interest in Catholic news developments is explained primarily by the "greatly increased activity of the Church" but the *N.C.W.C. News Service* and the Catholic Press itself have had "an important role." "Never before in our history have we provided special news coverage on such a scale" as in the last year.

The advances being scored by the N.C.W.C. Press Department follow a carefully prepared program. Steps in the well-thought-out plan include: swift action to bring about an immediate post-war improvement in the coverage of Catholic news in the Pacific area; expansion of the news-handling staff at the Washington headquarters; changes in the mechanics of copy handling to facilitate the work of the individual Catholic editor; revised and improved business procedures at the Service's headquarters; enlarged use of telegraph as a means of domestic news reporting; and a general intensification of news coverage by the *N.C.W.C. News Service* within the United States.

Woven into the pattern of this six-point program were various special and individual projects which helped to strengthen and smooth the workings of the whole plan. One of these particular advances was the further utilization of wire services to close time-gaps previously existing between issues of the Service. A "roving" reporter, desired by the News Service for years, is now actually at work in the European field.

Special mention was included in the report of the extraordinary coverage made available to Catholic papers on the Consistory at the Vatican last February when His Holiness Pope Pius XII

created 32 new Cardinals, including four from the United States.

Intensification of news coverage to meet the greatly expanded demands of the times included the dispatch of special correspondents to different foreign fields, and special mention was made of the correspondence of the Rev. Patrick O'Connor, S.S.C., distinguished editor and former president of the Catholic Press Association of the United States, from Japan, Korea and China; the study of the position of the Church in Iceland, station for thousands of American troops during the war, made by a special N.C.W.C. correspondent during a four-month stay in that country; utilization of opportunities that permitted an N.C.W.C. staff member to travel in post-war Spain, France and the Lowlands of Europe; the expert coverage of the Second Inter-American Seminar on Social Studies held at Havana, Cuba, and to which Jamie Fonseca, editor of *Noticias Catolicas*, went as the correspondent of that and the *N.C.W.C. News Service;* coverage from Poland and the tour of study and report which Courtenay Savage, the distinguished dramatist, was making in Europe on behalf of the News Service at the time of his sudden death in Rome.

Señor Francisco de Luis, a distinguished journalist of Madrid, became the *N.C.W.C. News Service* correspondent in Spain during the last year; Vaclav Myslivec, veteran News Service correspondent, has resumed his reports from Czechoslovakia—cut off since the beginning of World War II; arrangements were made for correspondence from Hungary and Poland; and a large amount of copy which demands careful attention is received from various agencies, sometimes underground, from such territories as Lithuania and the other Baltic republics, Finland and other territories. Definitive research articles were made available to Catholic papers on a wide variety of topical subjects, including the history-making Consistory of last February and the College of Cardinals. Special syndications were also put at the disposal of subscribers, and popular features were inaugurated.

Archbishop Murray said Pope Pius XII, as a great moral leader, "stood out even more prominently in the world," and that His Holiness "continued preeminently the dominant figure in the news of the year." The *N.C.W.C. News Service* had made available to its subscribers during the year the complete texts of more than a dozen Papal documents dealing with a number of different subjects.

The tremendous activity of the American Hierarchy itself, and of its individual members, including special post-war missions which a number undertook to Asia and to Europe, produced news in considerable volume.

Catholic publications in 34 lands were receiving the dispatches of the *N.C.W.C. News Service* last year and seven new Catholic publications were inaugurated in the United States.

The report included a warm appraisal of the work accomplished by *Noticias Catolicas,* the Spanish-language service issued by the N.C.W.C. Press Department. This service has "advanced auspiciously" in "its pioneer and difficult work." *Noticias Catolicas* is now serving more than threescore papers in 18 countries, among them some of the largest Spanish-language dailies.

SOCIAL ACTION DEPARTMENT

Bishop Alter, *Chairman*

As the report-year of the Social Action Department was beginning, the war was ending; the United Nations was being established; and atomic energy was about to be unleashed. These facts conditioned much of the work done. Besides the handicap of increasing work due to rapidly changing world conditions, the Department suffered a far more serious one in the death of Monsignor John A. Ryan, who had been director of its work since its very beginning.

The Charter of the United Nations had been influenced somewhat by the Department through its help to other N.C.W.C. departments concerned with the problem and largely through its auxiliary organization, the Catholic Association for International Peace. Three representatives attended the San Francisco meeting and while they did particularly good work on human rights and international law, they worked chiefly for representation of non-governmental organizations with the United Nations. Following the Conference the Department issued a brief criticism of the United Nations Charter (which was read into the *Congressional Record*) with emphasis upon the evil of the veto power but also upon the necessity for American membership in the projected new organization of a world society.

As to subject matter, the Department's work in international relations fell largely under these headings: The United Nations; agencies of reconstruction such as the international trade and financial agreements; the peace treaties; the atom bomb; and inter-American relations. In much of this work the Department enjoyed the generous contributions of time, talent and money of the members of the Catholic Association for International Peace.

Through the Peace Association the Department

was officially represented by "observers" at the United Nations Assembly meeting, the sessions of the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Emergency Food Meeting and two meetings of the UNRRA Council.

Special studies on the present status of international Catholic organizations and their eligibility as consultants to the United Nations Social and Economic Council, as well as studies on national Catholic organizations and their eligibility as "observers," were made.

Besides issuing special reports on the United Nations; anti-Semitism; Catholic life in the West Indies; reciprocal trade agreements; UNESCO; UNRRA; universal abolition of conscription and the British Loan, a weekly column, "The World on the Move," was furnished the *N.C.W.C. News Service*.

An Inter-American Catholic Seminar of Social Studies was held at Havana in January under the joint auspices of the Department and *Acion Catolica Cubana*. Eighty official delegates from the Church in 24 republics and colonies attended. At the close of the meeting there was general agreement to form an inter-American Catholic association on social action, and a representative committee is now working out the details. Regional meetings were decided on and a Caribbean meeting will be held in January, 1947.

Four official statements in the field of industrial relations were issued. In each case the statements followed a single pattern—trying to help in a serious situation and trying to get government, in acting, to rely on private organizations. The statements were issued to the Senate Sub-Committee on Labor, and the House Committee on Labor on the original Full Employment Bill; to the House Committee on Expenditures on the original wages-hours bill; to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor on compulsory health insurance; to the President's Labor-Management Conference asking the Federal Government to follow the policy, early in major industrial disputes before they reach the strike stage, of appointing fact-finding committees that would collect all the relevant information and make it public but without recommendations.

Each of the four industrial conferences which were held in Cleveland, Portland, Spokane and Boston were followed by a special all-day meeting of priests on Catholic social action. Besides these meetings held in connection with the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems there was a two-day meeting in the northeast region for priests engaged in labor work. One two-weeks priests' school was held in Columbus and a six-weeks institute was held at Catholic University.

Two simultaneous institutes on industry were held—one for working women and one for National Council of Catholic Women Chairmen of Social Action Committees—in cooperation with the National Council of Catholic Women.

The Social Action Notes for Priests, a monthly news letter which carries a summary of current events in the field of Catholic social action with special emphasis on Catholic labor education, was sent to some 1,800 priests throughout the country. The principal value of the Notes is to stimulate interest among the priests of the country and to encourage them, by a monthly reminder of the example of others, to undertake programs of Catholic social action in their own area.

The Department is now completing a catalogue of existing Catholic Labor Schools; preparing, with the help of a great number of priests and laymen over the country, a Catholic social manifesto; holding meetings of Industrial Relations and Personnel Directors; meetings of employers; working with Protestant and Jewish groups; issuing a Labor Day Statement; writing a weekly column for the Catholic papers; acting as consultant to the National Council of Catholic Women; providing three teachers to the School of Social Science at the Catholic University and continuing the study of Communism in the United States.

Two meetings on Negro problems in the field of social action have been held and the reports of both meetings have been published.

The annual Family Life Conference was held in mid-winter at the Catholic University. Attendance on the part of representatives of dioceses and of lay organizations was very satisfactory. Special sessions in connection with it were held by the Youth Department and the National Council of Catholic Women.

Seventeen articles by the Bureau's personnel appeared in approximately as many publications, secular and Catholic, during the year and one was translated into four different languages. A weekly article, "The Wedding Ring," is prepared for the Catholic papers and a portion of the material in *The Family Digest*, of which the Director of the Family Life Bureau is associate editor, is contributed by the Department.

A high school text of marriage was prepared during the year and promises to give an impetus to the development of courses on the family in Catholic high schools.

Five new brochures were published during the year by the Bureau. They are: Family Allowances; Towards a Better Family Life; Pastors Look at the Family; Parent Education and Population Facts and Factors.

LAY ORGANIZATIONS DEPARTMENT

Bishop Noll, *Chairman*

In reporting to the General Meeting of the Bishops the work for the fiscal year of the two branches of the Lay Organizations Department—the National Council of Catholic Men and the National Council of Catholic Women—Bishop Noll cited facts as summarized below.

National Council of Catholic Men

DIOCESAN Councils of Catholic Men, or their equivalents, currently affiliated with the National Council represent 26 dioceses. There are nine national organizations of Catholic men affiliated with N.C.C.M.

The N.C.C.M. has continued to assist the work of the National Organization for Decent Literature. There are at present 156 magazines under review by 65 reviewers, most of whom are priest directors of NODL. That the work of NODL is reaching beyond the borders of the United States is evidenced by the fact that the Ordinaries of Quebec, Montreal, and Ottawa in Canada have set up similar organizations, the heads of which have communicated with the Washington office of NODL for suggestions. A similar request was received for information from Johannesburg, in South Africa. During the year, 12 magazines have been dropped from the NODL List because of conformity to the Code, and 11 have been added. A phase of the literature problem NODL has undertaken during the year is that of the so-called "comic" strips appearing in the various newspapers throughout the country.

The work of the Narberth Movement undertaken in 1942 by the N.C.C.M. continues. During the reported year, 32 local Catholic societies availed themselves of the pamphlets; 131 societies supplied 242 secular newspapers with articles reaching about 1,128,606 readers.

The important radio activity of the N.C.C.M. continues to expand. On March 2, 1946, the Catholic Hour ended its 16th year on the air. During the reported year, 106 stations carried the Hour—an increase of 8 over the previous year. The Catholic Hour received an award from the National Conference of Christians and Jews for the dramatization, "Letter from Paul," written by the Reverend Timothy Mulvey, O.M.I. The Catholic Hour was also specifically cited for excellence at the Institute for Education by Radio.

The Hour of Faith, with 3½ years on the air, is now carried by 52 stations of the American Broadcasting Company.

The Catholic Hour audience mail received during the recorded year was 123,000, as opposed to 101,411 for the previous year; 437,000 copies of current 1945-46 addresses were distributed this year, as against 375,100 copies distributed during the prior year. The total distribution of Catholic Hour reprints during this year (which included old and current talks in pamphlets separately and collectively printed) was 79,000 pamphlets, as against 73,859 pamphlets during the prior year.

During the reported year, 91,900 copies of separate talks given over the Hour of Faith were sent, as well as 21,700 copies of the collected talks, as opposed to 22,000 separate talks and 14,900 copies of the collected talks sent last year. The mail count was 10,000 pieces, as opposed to 4,611 last year.

Approximately 530,000 descriptive circulars concerning the Catholic Hour and the Hour of Faith were distributed. Several thousand special pamphlets were distributed explaining the N.C.C.M. and its work.

The N.C.C.M.'s Catholic Radio Bureau continues to assist Catholic broadcasters in planning and presenting Catholic broadcasts over local stations and in bringing about conditions favorable to religious broadcasts.

Members of the Executive Staff attended various meetings and conferences during the reported year, delivered addresses before groups and conferences and wrote articles and columns for the Catholic press.

National Council of Catholic Women

STEADY growth has marked the primary work of the National Council of Catholic Women, the uniting of all Catholic women's organizations. During the past year two new Diocesan Councils have been established on the parish council plan, in Columbus and Richmond Dioceses. The total increase in affiliations during 1945-46 was 298, making a total of 4,598, distributed as follows: 75 Diocesan Councils, 17 National Organizations, 7 State Organizations, and 138 affiliations in Dioceses where the Council is not yet established.

The National Council of Catholic Women presents a remarkable record. Its activities reached into every field of women's interests on the local, national and international levels. It was represented at four international meetings, eleven Government advisory committee meetings and special meetings under Government auspices, one semi-Governmental meeting, sixteen meetings of secular organizations, and six Catholic meetings, in addition to thirty-nine Diocesan Council meetings attended by national officers.

While the regular work of the N.C.C.W. is promoted through a system of national committees which parallel the departments of the National Catholic Welfare Conference and through which the Women's Council serves as a channel

to the organizations of Catholic women in the country, a number of special projects have engaged the attention of the National Council of Catholic Women during the past year. In cooperation with the N.C.W.C. Bureau of Immigration, the N.C.C.W. is extending hospitality to Catholic G.I. foreign brides. At the invitation of the Director of the N.C.W.C. Family Life Bureau, the N.C.C.W., through its Committee on Family and Parent Education, arranged a one-day program during the Family Life Conference. Forty women from localities considerably distant from Washington, where the Conference was held, attended and the interest engendered resulted in increased observances of National Family Week and the launching of continuing Family Life programs. Constructive work has been accomplished in the field of social action in the joint sponsorship with the N.C.W.C. Social Action Department of the annual Institute on Industry and the Institute for Social Action Chairmen, and in cooperation with the Coordinating Committee for Building Better Race Relations. N.C.C.W. has taken an active interest in the work of the United Nations, with particular attention being paid to the Sub-Commission on the Status of Women; in UNRRA; and in the affairs of Catholic women's groups in other countries through the International Union of Catholic Women's Leagues.

Some portion of the great number of publications distributed during the year by N.C.C.W. has been to Catholic Action groups in foreign countries. The distribution of the monthly publication of the Women's Council showed an increase of 6,900 over the previous year, reaching a total of 80,500 copies distributed. Among other pamphlets printed during the year were 50,000 copies of the address of His Holiness, Pope Pius XII, on "Woman's Duties in Social and Political Life." This address has been studied extensively by N.C.C.W. affiliates and has formed the theme of the National and most of the Diocesan Council conventions during the past year.

The strength of united Catholic women was demonstrated by their response to the nation-wide campaign to secure clothing for the children and nuns in war-devastated countries, launched by N.C.C.W. at the request of War Relief Services-N.C.W.C. As of July 1, 1946, 14,480 boxes containing 974,800 garments had been sent to War Relief Services-N.C.W.C. and $3,644.11 donated by those unable to contribute clothing. This campaign for "Children in Need" demonstrated the value of the N.C.C.W. headquarters, through which all organized groups of Catholic women may be reached with speed, efficiency and an assurance of results.

YOUTH DEPARTMENT

Archbishop Cushing, *Chairman*

SIX years ago the Youth Department was created by the Administrative Board to meet the developments in the field of national youth organizations and programs both within and outside the Church. It is primarily concerned with rendering such coordination and information as is useful to the Church generally in relation to this field.

Religious Care for Campus Trainees: A final financial summary shows that grants to chaplains totaled $7,940 during the several years the program was in effect. During the fiscal year only one grant of $75 was made. The Campus Trainee Program was officially ended on June 30, 1946. During the year 72 programs were discontinued and the remaining 12 units were closed out at the end of the fiscal year.

Diocesan Youth Directors: In more than 90 per cent of the dioceses of this country, Ordinaries have appointed priests to coordinate and promote youth groups and activities within the diocese. In all these dioceses there has been a new interest in seeking information and training to qualify themselves better for the work. The pioneers in this field learn by experience and are exceedingly conscious of the need of organized information and training in this new area of diocesan work.

Consequently the Youth Department has placed major emphasis on the assistance and service to Diocesan Youth Directors. These priests throughout the country have most earnestly sought and welcomed the leadership of the Youth Department in bringing them together. Moreover, a number of them have called upon the Department as a National Office to assume some responsibility in organizing a literature and a training program for present and future workers in this field.

The last national meeting of the Diocesan Youth Directors took place in St. Louis in 1942. Wartime conditions prevented any further conferences until this past year. Five regional conferences were held: Boston, Kansas City, Biloxi, San Francisco and Detroit. Aside from these meetings, in the past year the Director of the Youth Department has visited 16 dioceses at the request of the Diocesan Director.

The National Catholic Youth Council: This council was instituted to promote under ecclesiastical supervision a necessary minimum of unity and cooperation between diocesan youth programs and the several national Catholic youth developments.

The Diocesan Section as well as the National

Federation of Catholic College Students and Newman Club Federation plan to extend and strengthen their programs. At present 103 colleges are affiliated with NFCCS. This is slightly more than 50 per cent. In the Newman Club Federation, approximately 553 out of a possible 760 clubs are united in this Federation. This unit is under Rev. John J. Dempsey, of Buffalo.

Special Projects of Coordination: The Catholic Committee on Scouting, under the national directorship of Very Rev. Msgr. Edward Roberts Moore, Ph.D., of New York, and episcopal moderator of Bishop Kelley, of Oklahoma City-Tulsa, has widened its program. About 5,000 scouting units are under Catholic auspices and some 500 priests are engaged in spiritualizing the Scout program.

At the request of the Catholic Committee, the Director of the Youth Department also attended the first Inter-American Conference on Scouting at Bogota, Colombia. A Catholic Advisory Committee on Girl Scouts continues to serve Catholic interests in this program.

The program of the Junior Catholic Daughters is established in 32 states and Puerto Rico and comprises 14,013 girls under 1,952 counsellors. In this group and in the Girl Scouts and the Campfire Girls, liaison is established with the national office by Rev. Robert Brown, of New York, who serves as advisor.

Representation and Coordination: Catholic interests were served by proper representation and coordination in a number of national and international projects. Nationally, the most important were: the National Education-Recreation Council, the Recreation Policies Committee unofficially sponsored by the Federal Security Agency, a Senate Committee Hearing on Bill S. 2070 and with the Children's Bureau to formulate plans to bring parentless children to this country from war-devastated areas.

Internationally, the Youth Department was represented at several Youth meetings in Europe. Rev. J. Courtney Murray, S.J., was given a special mandate by the Episcopal Chairman to recruit, train, and seek financial support for a group of qualified Catholic students who would attempt to bring American Catholic strength to the Prague and Fribourg student meetings.

Young Catholic Workers' groups in England, Belgium, France and Holland were visited by two business girls from the Chicago YCW group. They also attended the National Congress of the Catholic Independent Young Women's Federation in Paris during Easter week. Reports of these experiences were made to the Youth Department for future reference and action.

A YEAR OF FOREIGN RELIEF

War Relief Services—N.C.W.C.

A HEARTWARMING report of relief to those who are hungry, homeless, and hopeless in the ruined lands of a post-war world comes to us in the form of the Annual Report of War Relief Services-National Catholic Welfare Conference to the Bishops of the United States. Shipments of life-giving foods, of clothing and of medicines were sent during the past twelve months to 12 new countries which had not before received relief supplies from American Catholics. The year embraced by the report extends from October 1, 1945, to October 1, 1946. Austria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Luxembourg and Yugoslavia were the Allied Countries which received their first shipments of food collected by American Catholics or purchased by funds allocated to War Relief Services-National Catholic Welfare Conference by the National War Fund.

After many months of negotiation, War Relief Services-N.C.W.C. was able to send relief supplies to starving German children through a unified plan involving many voluntary relief agencies. This plan is now known as CRALOG or Council Relief Agencies Licensed for Operations in Germany. Almost at the same time it became possible to send relief supplies to Hungary where food conditions are catastrophically bad. A first shipment of powdered milk for the children of Rumania is now on its way and it is to be hoped that further shipments will be allowed to enter this country since the need of food, particularly for children, is extremely grave.

Finland received a large shipment from War Relief Services-N.C.W.C. This was distributed by Bishop Cobbens and the Saint Anna Society to any and all Finnish children in need. To Sweden were sent foods for the care of Polish, Baltic and other refugees.

The island of Madagascar, desolated by typhoons and floods and isolated because of a long war, is being aided with shipments of canned food and of wheat flour.

In the Far East, shipments of food and clothing have gone out to India and the Netherlands East Indies. Negotiations are completed for the sending of relief to Japanese civilians in the near future.

Active projects of relief to such countries as Poland, Italy, France, Belgium, the Philippines and China have continued and have grown in strength. Aid to refugees in Displaced Persons Camps in Germany and in 27 other countries of the globe has not ceased because the problem of caring for these exiles did not cease with the end of the war, as most people had hoped. Many

hundreds of thousands of refugees had hoped to return to their homelands at the end of hostilities but now fear to return because of political and religious persecution. Such helpless people with neither homes nor homelands cannot be deserted in this hour. With the help of American Catholics, there will be no cessation of support and help to them.

Within the past 12 months an export shipment from the Catholics of the United States has left this country on an average of every one and one-half days bound for some country desperately in need of supplies. The total weight of all shipments was more than 55,000,000 pounds. Most of these shipments represented canned foods donated through the Catholic parishes of the United States in two campaigns on behalf of victims of war.

Also included were 600,000 pounds of precious clothing for infants and little children sewed and gathered by the Catholic women of the United States through the efforts of the National Council of Catholic Women. Layettes for babies who would otherwise be wrapped in newspapers went out to Poland, to Hungary, to France and many other countries. The deep gratitude for these precious gifts was expressed in many touching letters.

In every country distribution was made by the traditional Catholic agencies of charity of the locality involved. The most encouraging aspect of the work of War Relief Services-N.C.W.C. as stewards of American Catholics is the manner in which the native agencies of charity have risen to the demands imposed upon them in devastated lands.

Reports of

EPISCOPAL COMMITTEES

Also reporting to the General Meeting of the Archbishops and Bishops are several episcopal committees, as follows:

Confraternity of Christian Doctrine

A RESURGENCE of interest in Confraternity activity has been evidenced during the year. Reports of the observance of Catechetical Day have been received from 50 dioceses. The degree of development of Confraternity organization and activity differs widely in the 112 dioceses in which it has been officially established. More than a score of dioceses, with a full-time director or secretary or where deanery or district directors are active assistants, have developed and sustained programs of religious instruction outside the Catholic school system for children, youth and adults. Priests, religious, and laity are prepared for specific work by days of recollection, conventions, institutes, regular monthly meetings of the CCD executive board, publicity in the diocesan weekly, etc.

Religious Discussion Clubs—Correspondence at the National Center evidences a widespread acceptance of family, neighborhood, and other small group discussion clubs as a practical means in the development of lay leadership. Participants gain a talking knowledge of truths of faith while increasing their appreciation of the joy and satisfaction found in the faithful practice of it. In a number of dioceses, parish Confraternity units are using the *Manual of the CCD* as a discussion club text in the preparation of officers and leaders for their particular activities.

Religious Vacation Schools—Despite shortage of teachers, gas rationing and employment of pupils during the war period, summer schools were conducted generally. Schools increased in numbers. Teacher preparation has reached an all-time high mark; the number of classes and grade grouping is more nearly adequate. Approximately 30 dioceses have developed manuals of teacher directives based on the graded series of *Religious Vacation School Manuals.* An estimated 900,000 children attended these schools in 1946.

School Year Religious Instruction — Records show 819,008 public school pupils under systematic school year religious instruction. Courses of study are being widely developed. Many are based on the Confraternity teachers' *Manuals* which correlate Scripture, Church History, Liturgy and religious practice with questions of the graded series of the Baltimore Catechism. Teacher preparation varies from six classes to a two-year course (18 classes annually), during which there is scheduled practice teaching. Parent cooperation is systematically solicited through sermons, press, home visits, etc.

Of paramount interest among the 12 new CCD publications of the year was a series of 13 leaflets prepared to assist parents in the religious training of children from birth to three years. The program is planned for average parents, to arouse them to an awareness of their duties and to offer practical direction in their fulfilment. Designed for use on a diocesan basis, it is already set up in three dioceses and many individual parishes throughout the country.

Bishops' Committee on Motion Pictures

THE report of this Committee was made at a special meeting of the members of the Committee, held in connection with the annual general meeting of the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States. At this meeting, the Most Rev. William A. Scully, Coadjutor Bishop of Al-

Turn to page 18

Month by Month with the N. C. W. C.

Resignation, Transfer, Appointment and Death in Ranks of Hierarchy of United States in November

During the month of November, His Holiness Pope Pius XII accepted the resignation of Archbishop Francis J. L. Beckman of Dubuque, because of ill health, and appointed him as Titular Archbishop of Phulli. Coadjutor Archbishop Henry P. Rohlman now becomes Archbishop of Dubuque.

Bishop George Joseph Donnelly, Auxiliary of St. Louis, has been named the seventh Bishop of Leavenworth, Kans., by His Holiness Pope Pius XII. He succeeds Archbishop Paul C. Schulte, who was installed as head of the Indianapolis Archdiocese in October.

The Most Rev. Martin J. O'Connor, who has been Auxiliary Bishop of Scranton for four years, has been named the new Rector of the North American College in Rome. The appointment was made by the Sacred Congregation of Seminaries in Rome. Ill health forced the recent retirement of the former Rector, Monsignor Gerald Kealy of Chicago.

The Most Rev. Christian H. Winkelmann, for nearly six years Bishop of Wichita, died on November 18, 1946, following a long illness. The Most Rev. Louis F. Kelleher, Titular Bishop of Thenae and Auxiliary to Archbishop Cushing of Boston, died suddenly of a heart attack on November 26. He had been a member of the Hierarchy not quite a year and a half. *May their souls rest in peace.*

Rev. Edward E. Swanstrom of War Relief Services—N.C.W.C. Named Monsignor

His Holiness, Pope Pius XII, has elevated Rev. Edward E. Swanstrom, assistant executive director of War Relief Services-N.C.W.C., to the rank of Papal Chamberlain with the title of Very Reverend Monsignor.

Monsignor Swanstrom was appointed to his present post in 1943 and assisted Monsignor Patrick A. O'Boyle, executive director of War Relief Services, in mapping the WRS world-wide program of welfare and relief in 48 nations. He has visited 10 European countries to study relief needs, assisted in planning assistance to Prisoners of War, and was instrumental in establishing Catholic Maritime Clubs for the welfare of merchant seamen. At the same time, he has remained associate director of the children's division of Catholic Charities in his native Diocese of Brooklyn.

Congratulations are extended to Monsignor Swanstrom on the honor that has now come to him.

Solemn Mass of Requiem For Deceased Of N.C.W.C. and Associated Organizations

On November 5, in the month of the Holy Souls, a Solemn Mass of Requiem was offered at the National Catholic School of Social Service, Washington, D. C., for more than 50 deceased affiliates of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the National Catholic Community Service, the National Catholic School of Social Service and War Relief Services-N.C.W.C.

Monsignor Howard J. Carroll, general secretary of the N.C.W.C., celebrated the Mass, which was attended by employes from all four organizations named. Msgr. Edward E. Swanstrom, of War Relief Services-N.C.W.C., was deacon; the Rev. George G. Higgins, of the N.C.W.C. Social Action Department, sub-deacon, and the Rev. Philip J. Kenney, assistant to the General Secretary, N.C.W.C., was master of ceremonies. The music was furnished by the Paulist Choir, the order of which the late Monsignor John J. Burke, the first general secretary of the Conference, was a member.

May the souls of these faithful deceased associates rest in peace.

C.C.I.P. Conference Scheduled

The Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems, which recently completed a two-day meeting at Portland, Oreg., is holding sessions in Columbus on December 9 and 10. Other cities scheduled to be the scene of these industrial conferences this coming year are Sacramento, Rochester, New York and Manchester.

CATHOLIC ACTION—Monthly Publication of the NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE

"We have grouped together, under the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the various agencies by which the cause of religion is furthered. Each of these, continuing its own special work in its chosen field, will now derive additional support through general cooperation."
—From the 1919 Pastoral Letter of the Archbishops and Bishops of the U. S.

N. C. W. C. ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD

Most Rev. John T. McNicholas, Archbishop of Cincinnati, chairman of the Administrative Board and episcopal chairman of the Executive Department; Most Rev. John Gregory Murray, Archbishop of St. Paul, vice chairman of the Administrative Board and episcopal chairman of the Press Department; Most Rev. Michael J. Ready, Bishop of Columbus, secretary of the Administrative Board; Most Rev. John Mark Gannon, Bishop of Erie, treasurer of the Administrative Board; Most Rev. Joseph F. Rummel, Archbishop of New Orleans, episcopal chairman of the Legal Department; Most Rev. John J. Mitty, Archbishop of San Francisco, episcopal chairman of the Department of Catholic Action Study; Most Rev. James H. Ryan, Archbishop of Omaha, episcopal chairman of the Department of Education; Most Rev. Richard J. Cushing, Archbishop of Boston, episcopal chairman of the Youth Department; Most Rev. Robert E. Lucey, Archbishop of San Antonio, episcopal chairman of the Department of Lay Organizations; and Most Rev. Karl J. Alter, Bishop of Toledo, episcopal chairman of the Department of Social Action.

Right Rev. Msgr. Howard J. Carroll, S.T.D.
General Secretary
Rev. Paul F. Tanner
Assistant General Secretary
Rev. Philip J. Kenney
Assistant to the General Secretary

Rev. Paul F. Tanner
Editor
Edith H. Jarboe
Assistant Editor
and Business Manager

Opinions expressed in articles published in this magazine are to be regarded as those of the respective contributors. They do not necessarily carry with them the formal approval of the Administrative Board, National Catholic Welfare Conference.

(*Continued from page 16*)

bany, became chairman, replacing the Most Rev. Francis P. Keough, Bishop of Providence, who had served his maximum number of years on the Committee.

The report of the National Legion of Decency to the Committee showed that of the films reviewed between November, 1945, and November, 1946, there was an increase in the percentage of pictures rated AI, or Unobjectionable for General Patronage; a decrease in pictures rated AII, or Unobjectionable for Adults; and a striking increase in those rated B, or Objectionable in Part. The percentage of pictures rated AI increased from 38.1 per cent for 1944-45 to 39.64 per cent for 1945-46. The Class AII pictures decreased from 50.4 per cent for 1944-45 to 45.01 per cent for 1945-46. The Class B pictures increased from 11.5 per cent for 1944-45 to 15.35 per cent for 1945-46.

Reports on the work of the Legion in 73 separate dioceses throughout the United States were presented to the Bishops' Committee.

Concern regarding the recent change of the narcotic film provision of the motion picture production code was expressed by the Executive Secretary of the National Legion of Decency, Monsignor John J. McClafferty. Before the recent change, this narcotic film provision read: "Illegal drug traffic must never be presented." This, the Monsignor said, provided a clear-cut, definite block and prohibition against narcotic films and references to narcotics in films.

"The Production Code Amendment, although phrased with so-called clarifying conditions, in effect opens the door for the production of films dealing with the use and traffic in drugs," said Monsignor McClafferty. "Such films will have most unwholesome effects morally and physically. Reports already indicate several companies are planning 'dope' productions. A narcotic cycle may be in the offing. . . ."

"It is to be hoped," concluded Monsignor McClafferty, "that the Association, for the sake of the moral and physical integrity of the people, will rescind the Amendment and reinstate the original provision."

The Catholic Committee for Refugees

THE Catholic Committee for Refugees is headed by the Most Rev. Joseph F. Rummel, Archbishop of New Orleans, as its episcopal chairman. His report to the assembled Bishops states that 1,693 new cases were serviced during the past year by the Catholic Committee for Refugees (including refugee children). The total number of cases in which aid was rendered "in rehabilitating the lives, fortunes and opportunities of Catholics who suffered and lost everything under the withering blights of nazism, communism and fascism" has been raised to 7,059 during the period from January 1, 1937, to September 30, 1946. The need for continued operation of this branch of Catholic Action will exist for several more years.

The great majority of new cases during the past year concerned Polish nationals, with Lithuanians in second place. Under the directive issued by President Truman, displaced persons are granted special preference as prospective immigrants to the U. S. A. and the Catholic Committee for Refugees has been officially recognized as one of the qualified agencies for carrying out this program. The Committee works in close cooperation with War Relief Services—National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Among the services rendered by the Committee last year was the placement of 231 Polish children who had found a temporary refuge in Mexico and the Middle East, in American Catholic institutions. The Committee is also engaged in finding foster homes for Catholic displaced orphans who are entering the United States.

In a summary of the ten-year activities of the Committee it is pointed out that "our cases of yesterday are self-supporting adjusted citizens today; the persecuted and the driven of several years ago are today professionals and workers secure in their new homes in a new country. . . . Money cannot measure the good that this charity has done."

NATIONAL CATHOLIC COMMUNITY SERVICE

A GRADUAL curtailment of the program services and the professional staff of the National Catholic Community Service has occurred since the cessation of hostilities and the demobilization of troops during 1946.

This information is contained in the sixth annual N.C.C.S. report presented to the N.C.C.S. Board of Trustees by the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Howard J. Carroll, Secretary to the Board, who explains that the retrenchment is consistent with the orderly reduction of USO clubs and services where they are no longer necessary because of decreased needs. It is also pointed out that considerable needs still exist in some places, thus requiring a continuance of vital programs.

On July 1, 1945, N.C.C.S. had 406 operations whereas on July 1, 1946, this number had been reduced to 150. The planned reduction program for the balance of 1946 indicates that N.C.C.S.

Turn to page 27

Catholic Action and Peace

Rev. Charles A. Hart

"GLORY to God in the highest and on earth peace to men of good will," sang the angelic hosts as the divine message of God to the human race found utterance in the great climax of human history. It was the ineffable moment, "when all things were in quiet silence and the night was in the midst of her course, the Almighty Word leaped down from heaven, from the throne of God." Never has the vast heart of humanity more desired the fulfillment of that angelic message than in this moment of profound disillusionment. Seldom has the longed-for peace seemed so far away. All the best efforts of decent men seem marked for failure. Their own insufficiency is brought home to them at every turn. Natural endeavor is not enough.

The Catholic Actionist by force of habit looks to the supernatural where his labor has its most proper plane. There he is sure he will not be disappointed. "My grace is sufficient for thee," the Lord assures the Apostle to the Gentiles in a very dark moment. In the Christmas season the Mother is inseparable from the Divine Child. By the power of the Holy Spirit she brings Him forth from her womb to offer Him as the one true source of peace, the peace of her Son which surpasses understanding. In this very dark moment she again offers us a specific means to attain the peace we so desire. It is a supernatural power with which she would equip us. She offered it to all mankind through the agency of three little children. Lucy dos Santos, and Jacinta and Francis Marto, in Cova da Iria near Fatima, in Portugal, on May 13, 1917, when she miraculously appeared to the children, and in five subsequent monthly apparitions up to October 13th of that year.

The important fact for all the world is what she asked the world to do. After giving the children a terrifying vision of the loss of souls in hell she revealed herself as Our Lady of the Rosary. She added: "I shall ask for the consecration of the world to my Immaculate Heart, as well as Communion of Reparation on the first Saturday of the month. If my requests are granted, Russia will be converted and there will be peace. Otherwise an impious propaganda will spread its errors through the world, raising up wars and persecutions against the Church. Many will be martyred, the Holy Father will have to suffer much, several nations will be wiped out. . . . My Immaculate Heart will finally triumph." On October 13, 1942, the Silver Jubilee of the Fatima apparitions, Our Holy Father, Pius XII, formally consecrated the world to the Immaculate Heart of Mary, thus giving the event official approbation. That means for us the spread of devotion to Our Lady of the Rosary, especially through the widespread establishment of the Confraternity of the Rosary; the first Saturday Communions, especially five consecutive first Saturday Communions of Reparation to the Immaculate Heart, with prayers of reparation and some sacrifice for that intention. On these Saturdays we must keep the company of the Immaculate Heart by meditating on the fifteen mysteries of the Rosary. For obedience to these simple requests Our Lady promises the conversion of Russia, whose present atheism is the great obstacle to world peace; and indeed she promises peace itself. It is so often God's way with man that He asks simple, trusting obedience in a very slight matter for a tremendous grace. Here, through His Mother, He points His way to the peace we so desire. Every Catholic Actionist, realizing the supernatural character of his work, has the obligation to spread the message of Fatima to all the world that knows so little of it. Here is the most evident, most practical manner in which Catholic Action can promote world peace.

Immaculate Heart of Our Lady of Fatima, fill our hearts, especially at this Christmas season of Peace, with a zeal for the spread of thy message of peace!

SECULARISM:

CHALLENGE TO CHRISTIANS

1946-47 Series
N.C.W.C. Forum

ARTICLE IV: SECULARISM—ENEMY OF THE FAMILY

This series of articles on secularism's effect on Christian living today, offered by the N.C.W.C. Study Club Committee, has been prepared for general use. It should be especially helpful to lay leaders:

Use these articles:

For your own information
As texts for discussion clubs, forums, round tables, radio talks
As aids for organization programs
For informal discussion at home and abroad

Use the questions at the end as guides for reading and discussion

I. The Situation Today

SECULARIZATION of the American family has gone very far. Many millions of Americans today have no affiliation with any organized religion whatever. Many more millions profess a religion that has been watered down till it is hardly more than secularism. It is not religion that has come from the mind of God. It is religion of the individualist modern mind, religion of the believe-as-you-please variety that stems from the mind and the whims and the wishes of man.

To illustrate: Some time ago the writer attended a planning session of a family conference. Called by a secularist group and held at a secular university; nevertheless, a minister, a rabbi, and a priest had been invited. In the course of the meeting the minister was asked to tell what he felt the church could contribute to marriage and the family. He proceeded to describe at length what might be done through church parties, young people's clubs, social and recreational events, and such like. When he had finished, a professor at the university arose and addressed the clergyman somewhat as follows: "If this is all the church can do, why cannot the school take over? Why not just have more universities or other schools to do the job? In fact, why not just leave it to school fraternities?" The minister attempted to prove to the professor that there were limitations to the school, that the church had a special contribution to make which could not come from the school. The writer was drawn into the general discussion. It developed that several of the discussants had no clear ideas whatever regarding such fundamentals of religion as grace, the supernatural, the sacrament of matrimony, the authoritative position of the Church as teacher of morals. Their religion seemed to be the sheerest naturalism—apparently glorified and idealized in some way in their own minds. It is difficult to see any difference between such religion and secularism. And it is hard to see how it can bring much lasting benefit to the family.

II. Catholic Teaching on Marriage

POPE PIUS XI called attention to the situation in the world generally in his encyclical on *Christian Marriage*. He wrote:

> Yet, not only do We, looking with paternal eye on the universal world from this Apostolic See as from a watch-tower, but you, also, Venerable Brethren, see, and seeing, deeply grieve with Us that a great number of men, forgetful of that divine work of redemption, either entirely ignore or shamelessly deny the great sanctity of Christian wedlock, or relying on the false principles of a new and utterly perverse morality, too often trample it underfoot.

Then His Holiness added these words of peculiar significance to the Catholic:

> And since these most pernicious errors and depraved morals have begun to spread even among the faithful and are gradually gaining ground, in Our office as Christ's Vicar upon earth and Supreme Shepherd and Teacher We consider it Our duty to raise Our voice to keep the flock committed to Our care from poisoned pastures and, as far as in Us lies, to preserve it from harm.

Yes, marriage has been trampled under foot, dragged in the mire, in our day. And, unfortunately, some Catholics have been drawn into the currents of secularism and paganism that are bringing such deplorable evils upon domestic life.

In his superb encyclical Pope Pius XI described

in considerable detail the results of the paganizing of marriage. That encyclical should be a *Vademecum* for all interested in marriage and the family. There should be neither need nor call for repeating here its content in any detail. It should suffice for our purpose to indicate briefly a few of the major trends that have developed as a result of the secularizing of American family life.

Thus, there is first of all the trend to substitute false for the true purposes of marriage, to make marriage minister to the whims and wishes of the individual rather than to abide by the divine plan regarding it. To give an example of this trend, a secular volume on marriage by a noted sociologist, recently published, lists eight criteria for measuring success in marriage. The successful rearing of a family of children was not even mentioned. In fact, no reference whatever was made to the child, the primary purpose of marriage and family life.

Again there is the trend towards substituting the changing *mores* of the time for the unchanging moral doctrines of the Church on marriage and family life. The situation largely comes in practice to this: What is expedient is right; what is inconvenient is wrong.

Another trend that has had truly baneful results upon the family has been the slighting or rejecting of the authority of the home. By the time the alleged changed status of the family members has been interpreted to the satisfaction of all, authority has been conveniently eliminated from the family circle, the Fourth Commandment has been made pretty much a myth. The results of this glare at us from all sides today. No social group can function effectively without authority. The family is no exception.

The results to the family of secularization have been most far-reaching and unfortunate. Nor could anything else be expected. Marriage, the basis of the family, is something sacred. It is not a merely secular matter, a profane contract. Indeed, for the Catholic it is much more than a sacred thing. It is a sanctifying thing. It is a sacrament, a grace-conferring institution. Hence, for the Catholic, too, sanctity, religion, must be a prominent characteristic of his family life.

Catholics accept marriage as a divine institution. They accept it as an institution with definite properties given it by the Creator, with specific purposes assigned it by Him. They accept it as a sacrament. Indeed, they accept it as a symbol of that most ideal union of which St. Paul speaks, the union of Christ and His Church. They can only be content with a family life that is in harmony with such doctrine. They cannot stand by complacently while the secularization and paganization of the family continues relentlessly on, to the great harm of individual and society.

Clarion calls for action in behalf of the family have been issued time and again by Supreme Pontiffs as secularism crept closer and closer upon it. But perhaps never has one been sounded so clearly and forcefully as that which came from Pope Pius XI in his marriage encyclical. The entire encyclical is a call to action. But the call is particularly brought to a climax when His Holiness speaks of the need for instruction on marriage as one of the major remedies for the present family situation. Addressing himself at that point directly to "the bishops, the priests, and the laity, welded together in Catholic Action," he urged them to vigorous action, stating that if "the latter-day subverters of marriage . . . by means of booklets and pamphlets and other innumerable methods" mislead the minds of men and corrupt their hearts, they should themselves, "by every fitting means oppose error by truth, vice by the excellent dignity of chastity, the slavery of covetousness by the liberty of the sons of God."

It is not surprising that the encyclical appeals directly to the pastors of souls. The parishes over which they preside are the cells of the Church. Through them the pastors are in contact with all Catholic homes, and manifold are the ways in which they can assist them. Down through the centuries they have done untold good to the family. Perhaps they could do nothing more useful today than extend and intensify their efforts in its behalf. And as they so well know themselves, if they do so, they will find vast numbers of the laity most eager to assist them in every feasible way.

His Holiness described in considerable detail ways and means of remedying the unwholesome situation confronting us. "In order to bring about the universal and permanent restoration of marriage," he stated, "it is indeed of the utmost importance that the faithful should be well-instructed concerning matrimony." Then he went on to say that this instruction should be given "both by word of mouth and by the written word, not cursorily but often and fully, by means of plain and weighty arguments so that these truths will strike the intellect and will be deeply engraved in their hearts."

Perhaps the words in the encyclical that are most directly to the point in any discussion of the secularization of marriage and the remedies for the same are the following: "They are greatly deceived who, having underestimated or neglected these means which rise above nature, think that they can induce men, by the use and discovery of the natural sciences, such as those of biology, the science of heredity, and the like, to curb their carnal desires. We do not say this in order to be-

little those natural means which are not dishonest; for God is the author of nature as well as of grace, and He has disposed the good things of both orders for the beneficial use of men. The faithful, therefore ought to be assisted also by natural means. But they are mistaken who think that those means are able to establish chastity in the nuptial union, or that they are more effective than supernatural grace."

The words are unmistakably clear. The natural alone is insufficient. The supernatural is necessary. Yet at the same time the natural is not to be despised or neglected. It is to be made use of. The natural sciences have genuine value. The fact is, the Holy Father has embodied not a little taken from the social sciences in his own encyclicals. The encyclical on *Christian Marriage,* for instance, has a considerable statement on economic circumstances, as they influence family life. Life should not be fractioned. It should not be departmentalized into the natural and supernatural, the religious and the secular. Life is one. Grace works through nature. The natural and supernatural belong together. They should work hand in hand. That is the lesson the encyclical teaches at this point.

III. Activities Urged

SINCE the appearance of the plan of action so carefully portrayed by Pope Pius XI in his marriage encyclical a decade and a half ago the N.C.W.C. Family Life Bureau has worked constantly to make it known and have it put into operation. In doing so it has eagerly sought the cooperation of all individuals and groups that felt they had anything to contribute to this end. The results have been very appreciable. Such Departments of the National Catholic Welfare Conference as the Press, Youth, Lay Organizations, and Social Action have made valuable contributions to the cause of American family life. Both nationally and locally a host of activities have been fostered. As a result it can be said that a definite family movement has been initiated, a definite family consciousness has been awakened, a genuine family pride has been created. And happily, far from being secularist in tone or spirit, all this has been most thoroughly Christian.

The fact remains, however, that the conditions to which secularism has brought the family allow for no complacency. Indeed they cry out for more and more activity. A veritable crusade for a religious family life in America is the need of the day.

To this end one and all can help. To this end one and all media of communication and education can be beneficially utilized. Pastor and parish, local and national organizations, school and social agency, can help. The radio, the press, the pulpit and rostrum, the conference and discussion club, can be used. But above all else, not for one instant must the highly important fact be overlooked that the most far-reaching contribution that can be made must come from the parent and home, from the family unit itself. It is precisely because this field of Catholic Action is one that concerns and touches every home that it is so universal a challenge.

A recent study conducted among pastors by the Family Life Bureau, N.C.W.C., shows clearly that there is as a matter of fact a deep interest in the family among them today, and a resurgence of renewed activity in its behalf on their part. The results of this study have been brought together in the booklet of the Bureau, *Pastors Look at the Family.* Attention is called to the following list of items considered in this booklet: Encouraging religious practices in the home; Fostering the enthronement of the Sacred Heart in the home; "Family" societies; Family retreats; Special feast-day observances; Parochial family observance; Family group Communion; Other church services in common; Studying the family; Parish organizations and the family; Environmental influences and the home; Home recreation activities; The Family and its reading; Pamphlet racks and family literature; Parish libraries and family material; National family magazines; Promoting Catholic marriage.

Still other titles could be listed. By way of further bibliography we wish highly to recommend the 32-page booklet of the scholarly Catholic mother, Therese Mueller, *Family Life in Christ.* And not even the smallest bibliography on marriage and family life can be considered complete without the *Encyclical on Christian Marriage.* The reader will also find the content of the same in a popular style in *Christian Marriage, a Commentary on the Encyclical,* by the Family Life Bureau.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Describe the trend to substitute false for true purposes of marriage.

2. Discuss the rejection of authority of parents in the home.

3. What is the Catholic view of marriage as set forth in the first two chapters of Part II of the article?

4. What points are made with reference to natural and supernatural means?

5. What has been accomplished thus far in counteracting the secularist trends?

6. Who can assist in the Christian Family Life Movement and what means can be used?

7. List some of the projects considered in the booklet *Pastors Look at the Family.*

Bishops' Statement On

MAN AND THE PEACE

Full text of the statement of the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States, issued at the close of their annual meeting in Washington, D. C. (November 13-15) and signed in their names by the members of the Administrative Board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

AT THE bottom of all problems of the world today is the problem of man. Unless those who bear the responsibility of world leadership are in basic agreement on what man is, there is no way out of the confusion and conflict which block the road to real peace. Clashes on the question of boundaries, national security, minority safeguards, free movement of trade, easy access to raw materials, progressive disarmament, and the control of the atomic bomb, important as these are, take a second place to the need of unity, in protecting man in the enjoyment of his God-given native rights. The struggle of the small nations for their indisputable rights and the stalemate among the strong nations in a contest of power would admit of bearable, even though hard, compromise if the fate of man, as man, did not hang in the balance.

To be more explicit, it is a question whether national governments are disposed to protect or to hinder the individual in the exercise of rights and in the discharge of duties which are proper to him prior to any action by the State. The words of our own Declaration of Independence express no new doctrine but voice the basic tradition of Christian civilization: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Respect for the rights and duties of man as an individual and as a member of civic and domestic society we hold to be the first obligation of any government to its citizens. The State has a just claim on the cooperation of its citizens for the common good, but not to the point of coercion in violation of their personal political, social, and religious rights. What a government cannot do in the exercise of its own sovereignty it cannot approve or abet on the part of another government in the settlement of complicated issues such as confront the nations in making peace and planning for its preservation.

The Conflict Between Russia and the West

The menace to man as man looms large in the outstanding questions which engage the attention of the victorious allies. It hangs in the background of the conflict between Russia and the West which has so long delayed the making of the peace. Eighteen months have passed since the surrender and occupation of Germany and fifteen months since the capitulation of Japan. There have been continuous negotiations among the three great victors, the United States, Britain, and Russia, for the conclusion of agreements on stable peace and reconstruction. These negotiations have brought out in the clear the tragic lack of unity among the peacemakers on fundamental issues. In some instances agreements which were pointed to the safeguarding of basic human rights, reached in conferences, have been repudiated unilaterally by the action of one of the victors, and these repudiations have been tolerated by the other nations which were parties to the agreements. In an effort to preserve unity, fatal compromises have been made, either explicitly or by tolerance of shocking aggressions. In so difficult a task it is understandable that there should be differences and a clash of interests. Some sort of sacrifice of particular national advantages for the common good of the international community, and therefore for the ultimate good of all nations, must be made. But the tragic fact is that the cleavage touches issues on which there can be no compromise. While it is stated that the western democracies and Russia with her satellite governments in the countries of eastern Europe are at a stalemate over questions of security against aggressions, the fact is that underlying these questions there is the question of man, as man. Throughout the war our battle-cry was the defense of native freedoms against Nazi and Fascist totalitarianism. The aftermath of war has revealed victorious Soviet totalitarianism no less aggressive against these freedoms in the countries it has occupied. Totalitarianism does not acknowledge and respect these freedoms. It persecutes the citizen who dares assert his native rights. It imposes on peoples its philosophy of life, in which there is no authority above the State, and in which all values in life are derived from human conventions. The corollary of such philosophy is the police State, which terrorizes its citizens and dominates them in all fields of human behavior. Before we can hope for a good peace there must come an agreement among the peacemakers on the basic question of man, as man. If this agreement is reached, then secondary, though important, defects in the peace may be tolerable in the hope of their eventual correction. Misrepresentations, deceitful promises, the use of equivocal language, and violation of agreements only widen the cleavage between nations. In the charter of the United Nations the signatories have contracted to cooperate "in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, language, or religion." Let the nations in the making of the peace do even more and in solemn covenants actually secure men everywhere in the enjoyment of their native rights. Then there will be the beginnings of peace, and the fear of war will be banished from men's minds.

Plea for Prisoners of War

Considerations of human dignity are deeply involved in the fate of prisoners of war. The strict observance of international law does not oblige the victorious nations to repatriate prisoners of war until after the conclusion of the peace, but owing to the circumstance of the long delay in making the peace, the contention of our country for the speedy repatriation of these prisoners is admirably humane and almost a dictate of justice. There are millions of them separated from their families and kept from their normal occupations, engaged in forced labor, and in many cases underfed. They are needed at home for the work of reconstruction. The use of prisoners of war as slave laborers in alien lands should not be any part of reparations levied by the victors. They are men, and they should be treated as men. So large is their number, estimated as high as 7,000,000, that even with every effort put forth for their speedy repatriation, it will take years to trans-

port them back to their own countries in an orderly way. It is the strict obligation of all nations to treat these prisoners as we demanded that our combatants, who fell into the hands of the enemy, be treated. It is unworthy of the victors to revenge injustices by violating human rights and heaping insults on human dignity. As things are now, future generations may well charge the victors with guilt of inhumanities which are reminiscent of Nazism and Fascism.

Humane Treatment of Displaced Persons

A serious problem which challenges the nations is finding a way rightly to provide for the hundreds of thousands of refugees from persecution and dire danger now in camps in central Europe. These victims of injustice have the right of refuge—a right that is sacrosanct in our history and culture. To provide for them and to give them an opportunity to begin life anew in useful pursuits without fear is the inescapable responsibility of the nations. All of them, the displaced persons and the persecuted peoples, must be treated humanely without discrimination. A perfect solution of the problem would be to give them the full guarantee for the enjoyment of their native rights in their countries of origin. Since this solution is not forthcoming, the nations must extend to them the help which their very human rights demand. It is plain that to continue indefinitely to support them in camps is not a solution of the problem and is, in fact, an injury to them. To force them against their will to return to their countries of origin, where, with reason, they fear that grave dangers await them, is stark inhumanity. By agreement among the victors those in the displaced persons camps allegedly guilty of crimes must be returned to their countries of origin. If guilty, they should be punished but they should not be made the victims of political persecution with the cooperation of the authorities of the military occupation. Before honoring demands for the return of these persons to their countries of origin the military authorities are obligated to give the accused honest juridical preliminary hearings to prevent grave injustice. Tragic indeed was the decision of the United Nations Committee on Refugees that "all measures be taken" to repatriate child refugees to their countries of origin. Nor can we condone with any sense of humanity the alternative of either returning refugees against their will to their countries of origin or throwing them on the economy of an already overcrowded and impoverished Germany. With justice to all these unfortunate men, women, and children, and without discrimination in favor of any group of them, the nations must find a way to resettle them in countries where opportunities to begin life anew await them. It is heartening that the President of the United States has pledged himself publicly to ask our Congress to enact a law which will permit the entry of considerable numbers of them into the United States. If this is done, the generosity of our country will stir other nations to give these unfortunate people a haven and a chance to live in the enjoyment of their God-given rights. The problem is admittedly very difficult, but the difficulty in it should be a challenge to the nations to solve it in a constructive, humane way, in which charity will do even what justice does not compel.

Ruthless Herding of Uprooted People

Something has been happening in Europe which is new in the annals of recorded history. By agreement among the victors, millions of Germans who for centuries have lived in eastern Europe are being forced from their homes, without resources, into the heart of Germany. The sufferings of these people in their weary travels, the homelessness of them, and the hopelessness, make a sad story of the inhumanity of their transplantation. Had there prevailed in the councils of the victor nations a right appreciation of the dignity of man, at least arrangements would have been made for transplanting these people in a humane way. We boast of our democracy, but in this transplantation of peoples we have perhaps unwittingly allowed ourselves to be influenced by the herd theory of heartless totalitarian political philosophy.

The reports of the deportation of thousands in areas of Soviet aggression to remote and inhospitable regions just because they cannot subscribe to Communism tell of a cruel violation of human rights. These men are men and have the rights of men. Our sympathy also goes out to the technicians and skilled workers in enemy countries who have been seized and forced to work for the strengthening of the economy of victorious nations. It is not in this way that peace is made and the nations are united in mutual cooperation. No lasting good can ever come from the violation of the dignity of the human person.

Continued Relief Imperative

In many lands, men, women, and children are in dire need of the very necessaries of life. In some large measure this need is the consequence of the stoppage of that normal interchange of goods between the industrial and agricultural areas of Europe, which for centuries has been at the base of European economy. In some places it is the result of political, racial, and religious persecution. For many millions it is the heavy penalty of war. In our charity we must not be insensible to the misery of our fellow men. Human solidarity, as well as Christian brotherhood, dictates the sharing of our substance with our brothers in distress. We may well be proud of the generosity of the people of the United States in their relief work in war-torn lands. The want, however, is so great that, without continued governmental aid, private charity will be inadequate to relieve it. A way must be found for the nations to continue their work of relief until the danger of widespread starvation and disease is gone and peoples are able to provide for at least their own basic needs. The winter before us will be a hard, bitter winter for millions, and the charity of individuals and governments must be very large to prevent an awful catastrophe. But charity is not a substitute for justice. The continuance of widespread want is largely due to the delay of the nations in making the peace. Justice demands that they make promptly a peace in which all men can live as men.

Dignity of Human Person

In the aftermath of war, public opinion tends to overlook the sacredness of human life. We have just been through our first experience with mechanized war, in which the manhood of the world has been in battle on fields of combat and in industry, agriculture, and transportation. Our enemies, with utter disregard for the sacredness of human life, committed brutalities that horrified us and unfortunately we used weapons which brought widespread, unspeakable suffering and destruction. Day after day there were the accounts of the killing and the maiming of thousands. Never before did the human family suffer so large a number of casualties. It was hard always to be mindful of the sacredness of the life of the individual. There was the temptation to think only in terms of mass killings and mass murders. Out of it all, many have failed to interpret in terms of the human sufferings which they connote, the headlines in our daily press which even now tell of race and religious persecution, of the transplantation of millions of people from one area to another, and of the seizure

of political control by the liquidation of opposition. How can there be a beginning of even a tolerable peace unless the peacemakers fully realize that human life is sacred and that all men have rights?

Prayer for Peacemakers

And for us who profess the Christian name, human life is even more precious and sacred, because for every man the Saviour shed His Blood in bitter anguish on Calvary. We know that in His Sacred Blood all men are called to be brothers. We are our brothers' keepers. It is not possible for us to be complacent and inactive while any of our brothers in the human family groan under tyranny and are denied the free exercise of their human rights. In Christian solidarity, with humble hearts, we confess our sins and the sins of our race, and pleadingly beg, through the merits of Christ, merciful forgiveness from our Father Who is in heaven. Mindful of the sacred promise of the Saviour, we pray for light and strength for those who in our country bear the heavy responsibility of making decisions for us in the peace conferences; and, indeed, for all the peacemakers. May the Saviour enlighten and strengthen them to imitate His blessed example and, in sacrifice and unselfishness, in the clear light of reason, secure for all men the enjoyment of their God-given rights, so that they may follow their vocation as sons of God and brothers in Christ.

Signed by the members of the Administrative Board, N.C.W.C., in the names of the Bishops of the United States:

✠ Samuel Cardinal Stritch,
Archbishop of Chicago.

✠ Francis Cardinal Spellman,
Archbishop of New York.

✠ John Gregory Murray,
Archbishop of St. Paul.

✠ John J. Mitty,
Archbishop of San Francisco.

✠ Joseph F. Rummel,
Archbishop of New Orleans.

✠ Richard J. Cushing,
Archbishop of Boston.

✠ James H. Ryan,
Archbishop of Omaha.

✠ John Mark Gannon,
Bishop of Erie.

✠ John F. Noll,
Bishop of Fort Wayne.

✠ Karl J. Alter,
Bishop of Toledo.

The Bishops' statement on "Man and The Peace" is available in 8-page folder form (4x9 in.) for quantity distribution at the rate of $9.00 per 1,000; $1.00 per 100; or 2c singly; plus postage.

Index to Catholic Action—Volume XXVIII

January-December, 1946

A

Allred, V. C.: on "release time," Aug. p. 9.
Association of Catholic trade unionists: labor institute, Apr. p. 18; rebuilding for Christ, Apr. p. 10; the right to organize, May p. 18.
Atheism on the airwaves: Sept. p. 22.

B

Bauer, R. J.: on man and boy, Nov. p. 21.
Benedictine foundation, Benet Lake, Wis.: Feb. p. 20.
Bishops: annual meeting, Dec. p. 4; protest fate of Archbishop Stepinac, Dec. p. 5; reports of N.C.W.C. departments to annual meeting, Dec. p. 7; reports of some episcopal committees to, Dec. p. 16; sixth annual collection, war emergency and relief committee, Mar. p. 12; statement of (Nov. 1946), Dec. p. 3; 23.
——changes: Beckman, Dec. p. 17; Donnelly, G. J., Dec. p. 17; Dworschak, July p. 9; Feeney, July p. 9; Fitzgerald, E. A., Sept. p. 13; Glennon, Jan. p. 16; Greco, Feb. p. 14; Hagan, June p. 9; Ivancho, Sept. p. 23; McIntyre, Aug. p. 11; Manning, Sept. p. 13; Meyer, Mar. p. 13; Mooney, Jan. p. 15; Noa, Feb. p. 14; O'Connor, M. J., Dec. p. 17; O'Connor, Wm. P., Feb. p. 14; Ritter, Sept. p. 13; Schulte, Sept. p. 13; Spellman, Jan. p. 15; Stritch, Jan. p. 14.
——obituary: Glennon, Apr. p. 12; Hagan, Oct. p. 11; Kelleher, Dec. p. 17; Morris, Nov. p. 11; Winkelmann, Dec. p. 17.
——*see also Cardinals.*
——*See also National Catholic welfare conference.*
——*see also relief campaigns.*
Bresette, L. E.: on a traveling school of social thought, Jan. p. 17.
British Catholic Action: an aspect of, June p. 13.
Byles, L. D.: on Lima, Peru, assembly of Pax Romana, May p. 21.

C

Canon law at the bar: May p. 20.
Cardinals: Holy Father's allocution, Christmas 1945, Jan. p. 24; the naming of the new, Jan. p. 14.
Catholic Action: an aspect of British, June p. 13; and busy men, Jan. p. 18; and the Catholic college, Aug. p. 6 and Sept. 6; definition of, all issues, p. 3; its in the air, Sept. p. 9; new school of (Benedictine foundation, Benet Lake, Wis.), Feb. p. 20; series by Rev. Charles A. Hart, Jan. through Dec.
——*see also National Catholic welfare conference.*
Catholic association for international peace: Dr. C. J. Hayes receives Laetare medal, May p. 14; 18th annual conference, May p. 15.
Catholic church: Holy Father's allocution, Christmas 1945, Jan. p. 25; mission of, in uncertainty of present hour, July p. 18; right of, to state Catholic position at all times (Pius XII to pastors and Lenten preachers in Rome), April p. 3; the function of the (allocution of Pius XII to new cardinals), Mar. p. 24.
——*In the United States:* erection of diocese of Madison, Feb. p. 14; what is Christian social living?, July p. 6.
——*see also Bishops.*
Catholic college: Catholic Action and the, Aug. p. 6 and Sept. p. 6.
Catholic conference on industrial problems: a traveling school of social thought, Jan. p. 17; conferences, Dec. p. 17; Hartford meeting, Oct. p. 11.
Catholic education: Catholic Action and the Catholic college, Sept. p. 6; UNESCO program and the Catholic school, Oct. p. 6.
Catholic press: N.C.C.W.—aid to, Feb. p. 16; the Catholic church in action, Feb. p. 3.
Catholic press association: 35th annual convention, Boston, Mass, July p. 5.
Chosen men: a series of 5 articles beginning in May, p. 17.
Christian Social Living, what is, July p. 6.
Comics: which do you read? Aug. p. 16.
Communion of saints: the mystical body of Catholic Action, Nov. p. 5.
Confirmation: the social sacrament of Catholic Action, Mar. p. 4.
Confraternity of Christian doctrine: report of bishops, Dec. p. 16; resume of 8th national congress of, Nov. p. 12.
Consistory at the vatican: allocution of Pius XII at the imposition of birettas on the newly created cardinals, Mar. p. 24; report on, Mar. p. 14.
Conway, M. M.: on N.C.W.C.—coordination of youth activities, Feb. p. 6.
Coordinating committee for building better race relations; second annual conference of, Jan. p. 23.
Craven, R.: on N.C.W.C.—living stones, Mar. p. 6.

D

Displaced persons: June p. 6.
Dolan, P.: on Catholic planning in the post war community, Apr. p. 11.

E

Education: limitations of secularized education, Oct. p. 8.

F

Faith and Catholic Action: Oct. p. 5.
Family: Catholic women and, life, Mar. p. 19; excerpt from allocution of Pius XII, Mar. p. 26; family week observances, June p. 8; secularism—enemy of the family, Dec. p. 20; under the microscope (national Catholic conference on family life, Feb. 5-8), Mar. p. 10; women's organizations in, life program, Feb. p. 16.
Fonseca Mora, J.: on Inter-American social relations, Feb. p. 13.
Forum articles: 1945-46 series (*Rebuilding for Christ*) Jan. through April; 1946-47 series: (*Secularism: challenge to christians*): Introduction, Aug. p. 10; Sept. through Dec.
Freedom of speech: atheism on the airwaves, Sept. p. 22.

G

Grace: the well-spring of Catholic Action, Jan. p. 5.

H

Hart, C. A.: on Catholic Action and the Catholic college, Aug. p. 6; Sept. p. 6; series on Catholic Action, Jan. through Dec.
Heffron, E. J.; on N.C.W.C.—living stones, Mar. p. 6.
Hochwalt, F. G.: on UNESCO program and the Catholic school, Oct. p. 6.
Hooley, A. S.: on bureau meeting of International union of Catholic women's Leagues (May 6, 1946), Aug. p. 15.
Human rights: man and the peace, Dec. p. 24; UN and, Nov. p. 6.
Humility: the spirit of Catholic Action, July p. 4.
Hynes, F. J.: on theologians versus war criminals, Feb. p. 8.

I

Immigration: Notes, May p. 12; Sept. p. 12.
Industry: institutes on, May p. 11; labor day statement of Social action department, Sept. p. 3; learning Christian social principles (annual institutes), July p. 11.
Inter-American seminar on social studies, second, Feb. p. 13.
International pattern institute, second, Aug. p. 8.
International union of Catholic women's leagues, bureau meeting of (May 6, 1946), Aug. p. 15.
Inter-racial justice: recommendations of negro seminar published, Dec. p. 3; seminar, Aug. p. 3.

J

Jarboe, C.: on convention days for N.C.-C.W., Oct. p. 12.

K

Kansas City, diocese of: scene of 23rd National Council of Catholic Women national convention, Aug. p. 12.
Kelly, M. M.: on girl group leadership—Mar. p. 18; Apr. p. 16.
Kenney, P. J.: appointment of, to N.C.-W.C., Jan. p. 13; on displaced persons, June p. 6.

L

Laetare medal: Dr. C. J. H. Hayes recipient, May p. 14.
Lavalle, M. M.: on Pax Romana, after 25 years, Nov. p. 22.
Lay apostolate: in the parish, Mar. p. 8.
Leadership, girl group: I. who can lead girls?, Mar. p. 18; II. Apr. p. 16.
Legal developments affecting the church: series of articles, Jan. through Oct.
Lucey, R. E.: on the meaning of "spiritual" and "moral," May p. 3.
Lynskey, E. M.: on the London meeting of the UNO, Apr. p. 14.

M

McGowan, R. A.: on National Catholic School of Social Service—its heritage of leadership, Aug. p. 21; on National Catholic Welfare Conference—the social action field, Apr. p. 6; on UN and human rights, Nov. p. 6.
McManus, W. E.: on the national school lunch act, July p. 8.
Man and the peace (bishops' statement, Nov. 1946), Dec. p. 3; 23.
Marriage, course on preparation for Christian, Apr. p. 4.
Mary, Blessed Virgin: the intercessor of Catholic Action, Aug. p. 5; the mother of Catholic Action, May p. 5.
Mass, the: the supreme Catholic Action, Feb. p. 5.
Mercier, L.: on resume of 8th national congress of Confraternity of Christian doctrine, Nov. p. 12.
Montavon, W. F.: on social security law, old age and survivors' insurance, Oct. p. 23.
Mother Cabrini: as delineated by Pope Pius XII, Sept. p. 24.
Motion pictures, bishops' committee on: reports to bishops, Dec. p. 16.
Muehlschuster, M.: on diocese of Kansas City, Aug. p. 12.
Murray, J. G.: on the Catholic church in action through Catholic press, Feb. p. 3.
Mystical body of Catholic Action, Nov. p. 5.
Mystical body of Christ: series of articles by Rev. Charles A. Hart, Jan. through Dec.

N

National Catholic conference on family life: 14th annual meeting, Mar. p. 10.
National Catholic community service: Catholic planning in the post war community, Apr. p. 11; receives continued support, Oct. p. 4; report to board of trustees, Dec. p. 18.
National Catholic school of social service: graduates-inheritors of great tradition, July p. 12; its heritage of leadership, Aug. p. 21.
National Catholic welfare conference: annual spring meeting of administrative board, June p. 5; appointment of new assistant directors in social action department, Feb. p. 14; appointment of Rev. P. J. Kenny, as assistant to the general secretary, Jan. p. 13; blessing of Holy Father received by five employes, Jan. p. 13; brief description, all issues p. 2; Catholic Action study department issues bulletin, Nov. p. 4; coordination of youth activities, Feb. p. 6; Courtney Savage dies in Rome, Sept. p. 13; faith working through love, May p. 6; inter-American social action bulletin inaugurated, Oct. p. 21; living stones, Mar. p. 6; Mass of requiem for deceased associates, Dec. p. 17; month by month with the, all issues; press department, Jan. p. 6; personnel of administrative board, month by month page, all issues; report of departments to annual meeting, Dec. p. 7; series of articles on, Jan. to May, inclusive, p. 6; the social action field, Apr. p. 6; statement of administrative board (Apr. 30-May 1, 1946) on famine relief, June p. 3; the naming of the new cardinals, Jan. p. 14.
——*see also relief campaigns.*
National council of Catholic men: annual convention (April 27-28, Washington, D. C.), June p. 14; how to get publicity for the Catholic radio program, Nov. p. 18; how to get radio time, Oct. p. 17; inside job (radio), July p. 14; man and boy, Nov. p. 21; F. J. Potts appointed executive secretary, Nov. p. 19; N.C.W.C.—living stones, Mar. p. 6; national organization for decent literature, Aug. p. 16; religious radio programs, Sept. p. 18; report of year to bishops, Dec. p. 13; sponsors new radio program, Oct. p. 16.
——diocesan activities: *see N.C.C.M. section in monthly issues.*
——*see also monthly sections for information on Catholic Hour; Hour of Faith; and Faith in Our Times.*
National council of Catholic women: aid to Catholic press, Feb. p. 16; and the peace treaties, May p. 8; Catholic women and family life, Mar. p. 19; convention days, Oct. p. 12; diocese of Kansas City—scene of 23rd national convention, Aug. p. 12; food and homes for world's needy, July p. 13; girl group leadership—I. who can lead girls?, Mar. p. 18; II. Apr. p. 16; learning Christian social principles, July p. 11; Miss Hooley attends bureau meeting of I.U.C.W.L., Aug. p. 15; Mrs. Joy Seth Hurd named the Catholic mother of the year, June p. 13; national convention (ed.), Sept. p. 3; N.C.W.C.—living stones, Mar. p. 6; organization of Richmond diocesan council, June p. 10; participation in coordinating committee for building better race relations, Jan. p. 23; report of year to bishops, Dec. p. 13; the G.I. bride at home, Sept. p. 17; this unity, Nov. p. 14; welcome to the G.I. brides, Aug. p. 20; your convention: will you be there?, sept. p. 14.
——clothing campaign: Feb. p. 17; Apr. p. 15; May p. 9; June p. 10; July p. 12; Aug. p. 13; Oct. p. 20; Nov. p. 15; Dec. p. 14.
——diocesan activities: *see N.C.C.W. section in monthly issues.*
——with our nationals: *see N.C.C.W. section in monthly issues.*
——*see also National Catholic school of social service.*
Negro: *See inter-racial justice.*

O

Old age and survivors' insurance, Oct. p. 23.
Ott, G. W.: on Milwaukee family life committee, May p. 11.

P

Parish: *see forum series "Rebuilding for Christ."*
Pax Romana: after 25 years (20th world congress, Fribourg, Switzerland, Aug. 31-Sept. 5), Nov. p. 22; London congress, Jan. p. 3; second inter-American assembly of (Lima, Peru, March 1946), May p. 21.
Peace: Catholic Action and, Dec. p. 19; Holy Father's allocution, Christmas 1945, Jan. p. 26; instruments of, Oct. p. 20; man and the (bishops' statement, Nov. 1946), Dec. p. 3; 23; N.C.C.W. and the, treaties, May p. 8; public opinion and, Jan. p. 8.
Pius XII: address to sacred college of cardinals (June 1, 1946) asking crusade of expiation, July p. 18; allocution at the imposition of birettas on newly created cardinals, Mar. p. 24; allocution, Christmas 1945, Jan. p. 24; on aid for child victims (encyclical letter *Quemadmodum*, Jan. 6, 1946), Feb. p. 26; on Mother Cabrini (address July 9, 1946), Sept. p. 24; on the right of the Church to state Catholic position at all times, April p. 3; radio address (Apr. 4, 1946) on world food situation, May p. 22.
Potts, F. J.: appointed executive secretary, N.C.C.M., Nov. p. 19.
Prisoners of war and political prisoners; Holy Father's allocution, Christmas 1945, Jan. p. 27.
Property: private, Aug. p. 18; the Christian doctrine of, July p. 17.

R

Radio: *see N.C.C.M.*
Rebuilding for Christ: *see Forum article.*
Reed, G. E.: series of articles on legal decisions, Jan. through Sept.
Refugees, Catholic committee for: report of year's work to bishops, Dec. p. 18.
Release time: coming into its own, Aug. p. 9.
Relief campaigns: announcement by Cardinal Stritch of Bishops' war emergency and relief, war relief services-N.C.W.C., and clothing campaigns, Nov. p. 3; food appeal, Jan. p. 13; N.C.C.W. sewing project, Jan. p. 22:
——*see also Bishops' (war and emergency relief).*
——*see also N.C.C.W.-clothing campaign.*
——*see also War relief services-N.C.W.C.*
Religion, return of, to the schools, Apr. p. 22.
Rendel, Lady G., on an aspect of British Catholic Action, June p. 13.

S

Sacred Heart: the heart of Catholic Action, June p. 4.
St. Joseph: the protector of Catholic Action, Sept. p. 5.
San Antonio, archdiocese of: man and boy, Nov. p. 21.
Schaefer, C.: on N.C.C.W. and the peace treaties, May p. 8; on the second international pattern institute (June 23-30, Washington, D. C.), Aug. p. 8.

(*Continued on next page*)

NATIONAL CATHOLIC COMMUNITY SERVICE

(*Continued from page 18*)

will begin 1947 with approximately 80 designations. Reduction of N.C.C.S. operations is in proportion to those of other USO member agencies, the report states.

In facing the adjustment from war to peace many new problems have confronted N.C.C.S. that require a new approach for their solution. Paramount requirements of the day have centered around the following factors: spiritual assistance, education, more leisure time, counseling, employment, industrial dislocation of millions of persons, programs in hospital areas and the planning of community programs after USO ceases.

The Women's Division of N.C.C.S. continues to serve the women remaining in military service and, as during war years, is concerned with wives and families in military areas. Special emphasis has been placed on service to families of hospitalized veterans, war brides coming to the U. S. A. and others en route overseas to join their husbands.

To guide those engaged in meeting the new needs, N.C.C.S. has issued a series of booklets and pamphlets: "Yesterday and Now Tomorrow," treating of the adjustment from military to civilian life which has been studied by pastors for local adaptation; "Post-Education for Our Returning Servicemen"; "Side by Side on the Long Way Home"; "Community Aids for Patients"; and a book entitled "Planning Ahead," which deals with the development of social, religious and recreational programs in the community.

The important role that Catholic volunteers are playing in this era of postwar service is emphasized in the report, which states that "America, in general, is looking to the volunteers for leadership in peacetime organizations both in church and in community. Through their wartime experience of service, training and guidance, they are now able to assume the role of leaders in peacetime programs." Volunteer leadership training courses have been fostered in many areas to prepare the volunteer for service in organization groups when USO withdraws from the local community.

The report indicates that it has been necessary near induction centers to recruit volunteers of the same age level as the younger serviceman who, "feeling as though he belongs to a lost generation," realizes that the country is not nearly so interested in him as it was in a wartime army.

"The volunteer," the report explains further, "realizing a moral responsibility to interpret to the community the necessity of service for the younger serviceman, has been quick to seize the opportunity for providing him with needed personal services. Indeed, recognizing the emotional reactions, difficult adjustments and confused attitudes of the "younger brother army," all volunteer committees have been more than willing to plan special activities for this age level."

The approval by the USO Executive Committee to extend its services to Veterans' Hospitals found N.C.C.S. prepared to assume its share of this new service. At the present time 21 N.C.C.S. clubs are conducting social and recreational programs in VA hospitals and cooperating with Catholic chaplains in sponsoring religious events and distributing religious materials.

INDEX TO VOLUME XXVIII—(*Continued from preceding page*)

Schmiedeler, E.: on family under the microscope, Mar. p. 10; on family week observances, June p. 8.
School bus law: New Jersey court upholds, Jan. p. 11; school bus transportation laws in the U. S. (book review), Oct. p. 4.
School luncheon act, national, July p. 8.
Secularism: challenge to Christians: *see forum articles.*
Smith, W. C.: on inside job, July p. 14; on which comics do you read?, Aug. p. 16.
Social justice: "Declaration of economic justice," Nov. p. 4; the christian doctrine of property, July p. 17; the living wage, June p. 16; the right to organize, May p. 18; the parish works for, April p. 8; private property, Aug. p. 18.
Social order: second inter-American seminar on social studies, Feb. p. 13.
Spanish speaking: Santa Fe conference (July 9-11), Aug. p. 4.
State: excerpt from allocution of Pius XII, Mar. p. 26.
Stepinac, Archbishop: protests against conviction, Nov. p. 11; Dec. p. 5.
Students: Catholic Action and the Catholic college.
——*see also Pax Romana.*
Swanstrom, E. E.: on instruments of peace, Oct. p. 20.
Synon, M.: on what is Christian social living, July p. 6.

T

Tanner, P. F.: on N.C.W.C.—faith working through love, May p. 6.
The Christian doctrine of property: July p. 17.
The living wage: June p. 16.
Theologians versus war criminals: Feb. p. 8.
The right to organize, May p. 18.
Toomey, J. J.: on sixth annual collection Bishops' war emergency and relief committee, Mar. p. 12.

U

UN: and human rights, Nov. p. 6; London meeting of the, Apr. p. 14.
UNESCO program and the Catholic school, Oct. p. 6.

W

Walsh, B.: on N.C.W.C. press department, Jan. p. 6; on the consistory at the Vatican, Mar. p. 14; on the 35th annual convention, C.P.A., July p. 5.
War criminals: theologians versus, Feb. p. 8.
War relief services-N.C.W.C.: Father Swanstrom named monsignor, Dec. p. 17; France honors members, Nov. p. 11; report of year to bishops, Dec. p. 15; reports, Feb. p. 15; Mar. p. 13; on displaced persons, June p. 7; July p. 9; instruments of peace, Oct. p. 20.
——*see also N.C.C.W.—clothing campaign.*
Weber, P.: on the Christian Doctrine of property, July p. 17; on the living wage, June p. 16; on private property, Aug. p. 18; on the right to organize, May p. 18.
What is Christian social living?, July p. 6.

Y

Young christian students hold study week, Oct. p. 3.
Youth: Catholic Action and the Catholic college, Aug. p. 6 and Sept. p. 6; encyclical letter *Quemadmodum* of Pius XII, Feb. p. 26; in a secularized world, Nov. p. 8; man and boy, Nov. p. 21; N.C.W.C.—coordination of youth activities, Feb. p. 6; second international pattern institute (June 23-30, Washington, D. C.), Aug. p. 8; young Christian students hold study week, Oct. p. 3.

CATHOLIC ACTION

Featuring a Current Catholic Problem
and
Catholic Thought in Selected Fields

Next Month

A STUDY OF DISPLACED PERSONS

THE CATHOLIC PRESS AND SECULARISM

THE CATECHISM AND CATHOLIC ACTION

SPIRITUAL GUIDANCE—EDUCATION—LAY ACTION

Available on Subscription ● ***By the Year $3*** ● ***A Single Copy 30 Cents***

CATHOLIC ACTION
1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington 5, D. C.

Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year(s) subscription;

_____ for _____ single copies.

Signed _____

Address _____

City and State _____